NICOLAS MARTIAU

The Adventurous Huguenot

John Baer Stoudt

II-2
M3625st

2.28.34

LIBRARY OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

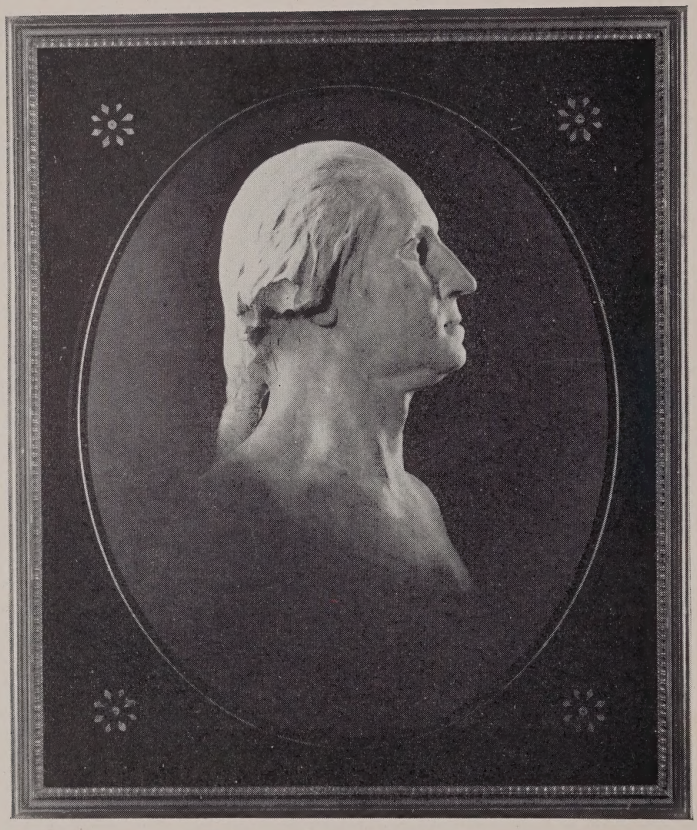
PRINCETON. N. J.

PRESENTED BY

THE AUTHOR

F 229 .M32
Stoudt, John Baer, 1878-
1944.
Nicolas Martiau, the
adventurous Huguenot

Nicolas Martiau The Adventurous Huguenot



BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

made from life by the French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon, at Mount Vernon in 1785. The bust has always remained there. This picture has been designated by the Portrait Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission as the official picture of Washington for the Bicentennial Celebrations.

LIBRARY OF PRINCETON
FEB 28 1934
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Nicolas Martiau

The Adventurous Huguenot
The Military Engineer
and
The Earliest American Ancestor
of
George Washington

by

John Baer Stoudt

Norristown, Pa.
1932

COPYRIGHT 1932
BY
John Baer Stoudt

THE NORRISTOWN PRESS
Norristown, Pa.

PREFACE

THERE are two points of view from which the research historian can survey the events which he intends to chronicle. The first position is the one from which he attempts to describe in outline form the different trends and movements of history. He sees cause and effect at work, and he is interested in individuals only in so far as they fit into the general perspective of the events in which he is interested. The other point of view is directly opposite, for the research historian is here concerned, above all, with individuals. He is interested in them as individuals, and he is not concerned with the movements and trends of history except where his subject is concerned with them.

In this work on Nicolas Martiau I have not kept a chaste point of view. I have gone off on many tangents—interesting enough in themselves—and for such offence I beg indulgence. My purpose, however, has been purely historical, merely attempting to chronicle the events in the life of Martiau and to trace a few lines of descent. After I had started this study of the earliest American ancestor of George Washington, I was immediately struck with the great similarity in character and personality of the Huguenot ancestor and the illustrious descendant. But it was not in Washington alone, I found, that the characteristics of the man Martiau were evident, for many prominent descendants in other lines display the same traits as are exhibited in the makeup of the Adventurous Huguenot. Whether these traits of character are hereditary in the

Martiau line I shall leave for the biologist and for the psychologist to prove. I have attempted merely to call attention to these similarities.

Between the ancestor, Nicolas Martiau, and his illustrious descendant, George Washington, there are several interesting parallels. Martiau was brought to America as a Military Engineer, and in his report to the Virginia Company he recommended the fortification of Yorktown; Washington was likewise an Engineer, and he forced Lord Cornwallis to surrender on the very spot which his ancestor had recommended for fortification. Both Martiau and Washington received their baptism of fire in Indian warfare, and for their gallant services each one was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. Both were large landholders in their own right, and both had the very good fortune to marry widows with fair acres. Both were interested in the development of agriculture, in the bettering of trade conditions, and in the stimulation of settlement in the frontier countries. Martiau was a leader in the thrusting out of Governor Harvey, the first opposition to British Colonial Policy in America; Washington led the last, and most successful, opposition to the British Government. In the matter of mental make-up we find several similarities of special interest. Both Martiau and Washington in their wills provided for their negro servants, and granted to them ultimate freedom. Both were members of the Established Church of Virginia. Both seem to have had an international point of view, to some degree at least. Martiau had the courage of his convictions to the same degree and in the same firm faith as did his illustrious descendant. Both Martiau and Washington were capable of fiery outbursts of passion, but normally they were cool and collected.

It is probably more than the merest chance that these similarities of action and of character have come to exist. It is the duty of the historian to chronicle them. It remains for the psychologist and for the biologist to explain then.

One can hardly prevent himself, however, from forming theories, especially when one finds other descendants of Martiau exhibiting to a greater or less degree same traits of character. Among the descendants of Martiau we find —in addition to Washington—one Vice-President of the United States, two Justices of the Supreme Court, three Ministers to foreign countries, three Cabinet Officers, six Governors of States, eight Senators, eleven Generals in the War Between the States, fifteen Congressmen, forty commissioned officers in the American Revolution, and a veritable host of men and women prominent in national life. Such names as General Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Meriwether Lewis, the explorer; Duff Green, Thomas Nelson Page, and Amelia Rives are of special interest. The Register of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia contains the names of more than four hundred women who trace their lineage to this Adventurous Huguenot.

The descendants of Nicolas Martiau take their place along with the members of the Edwards and Adams families in the making of America.

I am grateful to the offices of the National Park Service of Washington, of the National Colonial Monuments of Yorktown, and of the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Commission at Yorktown for their valuable assistance and patient sympathy. I am thankful for the use of the following libraries: The Congressional Library, the D. A. R. Memorial Library, the S. A. R. Library, the State Archives of Virginia, the State Library of Virginia, the Archives of the Colonial Dames of Virginia, the Library of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, D. A. R., the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library of Lehigh Univerisity and the Library of Haverford College.

To the many friends who have rendered aid and given suggestions I am very grateful, but I dare not pass without mentioning the following: Mr. Frank L. Crone, Mrs. Nell M. Nugent, and Mrs. Chiles M. Ferell of Richmond;

Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth and Mr. E. E. Slaight of Yorktown; Mr. J. Franklin Jameson, Miss Natalie Sommers Lincoln, Mr. Herbert P. Gerald, Mr. Addams S. McAllister, Mrs. H. S. Venn, Mr. Samuel Herrick and Monsieur Paul Claudel of Washington; Mr. Hunter M. Merriweather, Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, and Mrs. H. D. Sheppard.

For the heavy task of reading manuscript and proof I am indebted to Mr. Frederick S. Fox and my son, John J. Stoudt. But above all I am deeply indebted to Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart for his inspiration and criticism.

JOHN BAER STOUDT.

Allentown, Pennsylvania,
July 4th, 1932.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I
Nicolas Martiau, the Huguenot

PAGE

Huguenots—Congregation in London—Martiau—Various Spellings—Origin of Name 1–4

CHAPTER II
Nicolas Martiau and the Earl of Huntington

Earl of Huntington and Virginia Company—Need of a Military Engineer—Power of Attorney to Martiau—Francis Bona Venture—Huntington's Letter to Martiau—Martiau's Letter to Huntington 5–14

CHAPTER III
Nicolas Martiau, the Military Engineer

Massacre 1622—Captain Martiau—Commissioners of the Crown—Places to be Fortified—Palisades—Settlement at Chiskiack—Martiau Plantation—Lists of Head Rights..... 15–22

CHAPTER IV
Silkworms and Grapes

French Vignerous—Good Wyne—Silkworm Culture—John Bonoeil—Huguenot and Waldensian Settlers..... 23–27

CHAPTER V
Nicolas Martiau, Burgess and Justice

Burgess — Justice — Denization, References in Court Records—Thrusting Out of Governor Harvey—The Kent Island Affair 29–39

CHAPTER VI
Jane Martiau

Arrival in Virginia—Marries Lieut. Edward Berkeley—Marries Nicolas Martiau—Children—Will of Nicolas Martiau 40–47

CHAPTER VII
The Read Family

Colonel George Read—Patent for Land—Tombstones—Descendants—Will of Elizabeth Martiau Read..... 48–56

CHAPTER VIII

THE WARNER FAMILY

Colonel Augustine Warner—Speaker, Augustine Warner —Children 57–59

CHAPTER IX

THE LEWIS FAMILY

Colonel John Lewis—Colonel John Lewis, Jr.—Colonel Fielding Lewis—Betty Washington Lewis 60–65

CHAPTER X

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY

Origin of the Name—William de Wessyngton—Lawrence Washington of Dulgrave—Lawrence Washington, Vicar of Purleigh—Colonel John Washington of Westmoreland—John Washington of Surrey—Lawrence Washington of Westmoreland—Lawrence and Mildred Warner Washington—Augustine Washington — George Washington — Martha Washington — Commission for Commander-in-Chief—Letter to Burwell Bassett 67–84

CHAPTER XI

THE NELSON FAMILY

Thomas Nelson Page—Olde Yorktowne—The Nelson House—Grave of General Nelson—Virginia Resolutions for Independence—Nelson Genealogy 85–92

CHAPTER XII

THE COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

Yorktown — Custom House — Grace Church — Surrender Field—Centennial Monument—Martiau Memorial..... 92–105

ILLUSTRATIONS

Plates

Bust of Washington ..... Frontispiece

PAGE

Huntington's Power of Attorney to Martiau..... opposite 8
Martiau's Letter to Huntington ..... between 12-13
Washington Letter to Burwell Bassett ..... between 84-85
Washington and the French Officers at Yorktown..... facing 96
Capitulation of Yorktown (Medal)..... facing 97
Surrender of Cornwallis ..... facing 99
Unveiling of Martiau Memorial ..... facing 104

In Text

PAGE

Seal of Virginia Company, Chapter Head Piece..... 1
British Coat of Arms 4
Indian Massacre 16
John Calvin, Chapter Head Piece 23
Title Page, Treatise on Silk Making 25
Huguenot Cross, Languedoc 27
Background Map, showing Martiau Plantation..... 28
Ruins of Jamestown, Chapter Head Piece..... 29
Silhouette of Washington 66
Washington Arms, Chapter Head Piece 67
Martha Washington Shadow Picture 81
George Washington Shadow Picture 84
Nelson House 86
General Nelson Directing Fire Upon His Home 89
Yorktown Street Scene 94
Yorktown Battlefield 97
The Moore House 98
Surrender of Cornwallis 99
Yorktown Centennial Monument 102
Washington Book Plate 105

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT George Washington, what is there left to discover? Around no American in three hundred years has there been such a wealth of research, imagination and publication as about George Washington. He probably surpasses Napoleon Bonaparte in the number and variety of books and pamphlets and periodical and newspaper articles which have been given to the world. That master of self-created biography, Parson Weems, is responsible for that curtain of historical embroidery which has been spun to conceal the real Washington from the knowledge of his countrymen. In the last few years, another dark searchlight has been cast upon Washington's character and achievements by the debunking biographers, whose point of departure seems to be that it is sinful to believe in a man of such energy and success; and that somehow the standard of America will be raised if Americans can be brought to believe that George Washington was a weak, vacillating, and unsuccessful man. Outside of this wrecking school of biography, something like a hundred lives of George Washington have come off the press in the century and a third since his death.

The two editions of his written work are to be augmented by the Definitive Edition now going through the press under the direction of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. There are no concealments in Washington's writings; there are no evi-

dences of timid and despairing habits of thought by the Father of his Country. In fact, a bibliography of works by and about George Washington would suggest the biblical injunction "to blow up the trumpet in the new moon."

As to Washington's family, there are at least ten publications dealing with his genealogical antecedents. One preposterous book traces him back, ancestor standing on the head of previous ancestry, all the way to the Scandinavian God Odin. At the other extreme stands such careful genealogical work as Canon Solloway's. We know his genealogy, with one brief period still to bridge, to William de Wessyngton in 1183, and we are acquainted with the distinguished ancestors and kindred of the Washington name that illustrate the history of Great Britain.

Washington himself was interested in the forbears, as is shown in the well known correspondence with the English Garter King of Arms, in which he repeats the tradition that the family came from the north of England—perhaps Yorkshire or Lancashire (they came from both)—and Washington was so far interested in the arms of the family as to place them on his coaches, his tableware and his letter paper. An interesting genealogical incident is his correspondence with Lady Huntington, protector of John Wesley, who wrote to him to file her justified claim of kinship. Nevertheless, no one has found a line in Washington's writings in which he evinces any knowledge of a Virginia ancestor, dead about a century before Washington's birth, who came of a non-English racial stock.

Researches have been going on for some decades into the Washington descent through the Warners and the Reads to a French ancestor, approach to whom was obstructed by the substitution in some of the records of the name "Martian" for "Martiau," which was simply an error of transcription.

Dr. Stoudt has not been the first to observe this connection with a probable French Huguenot ancestry; but he is the first to track Martiau through the colonial and

local records of Virginia, and to establish firmly the line of connection with the Washingtons. He has made it his obligation to search through the contemporary evidences, which reveal the ability, the public spirit and the responsible public service of the earliest Frenchmen known to have been closely associated with earliest Virginia.

Dr. Stoudt has performed a public service through his unquenchable desire to find and to piece together the original records, or authentic copies of originals. He has brought to light some hitherto little used colonial and public records, and the unimpeachable evidence of tombstones. This book is therefore a testimony to the skill and patience of the author. Few people outside of Virginia have been aware of the richness of these prime materials.

A second public service of the author of this volume is his bringing into focus the valuable materials on the earliest Virginia writings. They have been used by competent scholars for a long time. Fifty years ago Alexander Brown, that marvelous Virginia country storekeeper who could not keep his mind off the origins of Virginia, called public attention to the struggles for colonial rights and privileges under royal grants. Two decades before the Charter of Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Church of England people were setting up a state Episcopal Church in Virginia with clergy and parish churches and ecclesiastical endowments. Both Virginia and New England had to deal with disturbers of the religious adjustments of their colonies; but while Roger Williams and Ann Hutchinson were driven out of their colony, because they were more extreme than the extreme heads of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the early French Huguenots in Virginia adjusted themselves to the English Prayer Book, and added to the equipment of Virginia a practical live-and-let-live Protestantism. Again, Dr. Stoudt has brought out in his book the vigorous self-governing habits of the early Virginia colonists, who anticipated the anti-Andros demonstration in Massa-

chusetts by shipping Governor Harvey out of Virginia three generations earlier.

The F. F. V. Virginia aristocracy was early separated out of the distribution of lands to great families. Nicolas Martiau began service in Virginia as a professional man—a military engineer, whose engineering skill was a prime necessity. In some ways he reminds the reader of another trained colonial soldier—Myles Standish—in the contempoary earliest northern English colony. When the poet described the awkward courtship of the "little pot soon hot" for Priscilla Mullens, he was probably unaware that her original name was Molyneux; and she was indubitably of French Protestant origin. Others of that virile strain founded distinguished families in the Carolinas and Georgia—particularly the Laurenses of Charleston. The Gallic likeness and grace were not inherited by George Washington; but he did draw from some source a quickness of apprehension, a clearness of style, and an ability to deal with all sorts and conditions of men.

For the first time, the complete family connection of the Martiaus, Reads, Nelsons, Warners, Lewises and Washingtons is authoritatively stated and documented. It is based on a wealth of lists of notables, burial inscriptions, wills, and family trees. The earliest Martiau in Virginia antedated the earliest Washingtons by the interval from 1620 to about 1657; but the two families had to combine sooner or later, else we should not be able to account for some of George Washington's mental equipment.

Another characteristic of the Martiaus and the Washingtons is too striking to be accidental. Martiau appears to be the first professional engineer in the American colonies. His share in the report of 1623 on the best sites for the erection of defensive military works is now established. He joined in the recommendation of "Pointe Comforte, Warefcoiak and Chiskipeke."

Dr. Stoudt points out the close relation of Martiau's descendants with the Reads, Nelsons, Warners and Lewises

—all four families interwoven with the Washingtons. He might also have referred to two other important English families kindred to the Washingtons, who were interested in Virginia. One of the Sandys, collaterial of the Washingtons, was treasurer of the first American colony of England. The Huntingtons, who were somewhat remote kin to the Washingtons, were closely associated with the Virginia enterprise. Dr. Stoudt notes the connection between the branch of the Washingtons and the Larniers of Bordeaux. He also notes a Huguenot strain in the family of Martha Washington.

The most startling discovery connected with the Martiaus is recorded in this volume. In 1781, Washington encamped on fields held and occupied a century and a half by Martiau, and after him by his family. This is one of those coincidences which must be true because so almost incredible.

Many elements entered into the character of George Washington. His type of vigorous, masterful compelling men had other representatives in Virginia; and he was greatly aided by his family wealth and influence. He owed much to his father and his brothers. The Washingtons were an out-looking strain; but by way of the Reads and Warners, there seems to have come a personal life and energy and breadth of interest that marks George Washington. What was it that tempered his steel? What gave him that interest in men of all races and all types? English grit and power, reliability, an unquenchable courage. Washington had all that. He had also a personality and a clearness of vision which we associate with the French. The closest personal friend that he ever made in his life was the Frenchman Lafayette. In a rumination on the best type of education, he records the belief that the French language would be useful. His descent from Nicolas Martiau is a vigorous element in his pronounced inter-racial characteristics.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,
Historian of the United States George
Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Nicolas Martiau The Adventurous Huguenot

Chapter I

NICOLAS MARTIAU, THE HUGUENOT

"WASHINGTON was neither an accident nor a miracle. Neither chance nor a special Providence need be assumed to account for him," declared Woodrow Wilson in an address, April 30, 1899. "It was God indeed, who gave him to us; but God had been preparing him ever since English constitutional history begon. He was of the same breed with Hampden, Pym and Cromwell. * * * He was of such heroic stuff as God had for centuries been so graciously and so lavishly weaving into the character of the race."

To the names of Hampden, Pym, and Cromwell, Woodrow Wilson could well have added those of Calvin, Beza, and Coligny, for there was a distinct French Huguenot strain in the lineage of George Washington. It came to him from his first American ancestor, Nicolas Martiau, a Huguenot refugee who came to Virginia in 1620. This infusion of Huguenot blood into the Washington family is of special interest both to historians and to psychologists. Each of these learned groups appears to agree that in this blending of the Cavalier and of the Huguenot there is definitely revealed a physical basis as well as a spiritual background for the extraordinary personage and character of Washington.

"The Huguenots," says Froude, the historian, "were possessed of all those qualities which give nobility and grandeur to human nature—men whose lives were as up-

right as their intellect was commanding and their public aims untainted with selfishness, unalterably just where duty required them to be stern, but with the tenderness of a woman in their heart, frank, true, cheerful, humorous, as unlike sour fanatics as is possible to imagine any one, and able in some way to sound the keynote to which every brave and faithful heart in Europe instinctively vibrated."

All efforts to determine the parentage and place of birth of Nicolas Martiau have thus far been futile. That he had been naturalized in England before he went to Virginia is attested by a statement qualifying an order of the General Court of Virginia. That he was born in France is supported by his own statements, made in an argument with Captain Mayhew, when, as he placed his hand over his heart, he declared: "Although I am here this sparke is in France and will not hear the King wronged."

The next question which confronts us is, was he a Huguenot, that is, was he of the Protestant faith? Had he been of the Roman Catholic faith he would not have been permitted to settle in Virginia, as was the case with Lord Baltimore. And surely he would not have been elected to the House of Burgesses, or appointed a justice. As a good Catholic he could not have assumed the oath of Supremacy required from all office holders, and which the members of the Assembly repeated at the opening of the session.

Besides, an entry in the records of the French Huguenot congregation on Threadneedle Street in London, furnishes us with a bit of positive evidence. It reveals that on May 11, 1615, he was a godfather at a baptism.

L'eglise de London
1615

Toche, Richard, fils de Denis T., de Dieppe, et de Peretta Duran, sa femme. *Tem.* Richard Panner, Nicholas Martiau, Elzabeth Lian, themoins Anglois. Mai 11.

The theory advanced by Dr. Alexander Brown in *The First Republic,* that the person who figured in Virginia history from 1620 to 1657 under the various names of

Nicolas Martian, Martiau, Martiaw, Martiew, Martue, Martu, Marti, etc., was no other than the Nicolas DeLe Marlier, whose name appears as one of the signers of the Round Robin of Jesse deForrest. The answer to this petition in which a number of Walloon and French families offered to settle in Virginia, dated August 11, 1621, was unsatisfactory, and the project was abandoned. In the petition DeLe Malier declares that he is a dyer, and has a wife and two children.

Interesting as this theory may be, it is, however, untenable. Had this Walloon dyer anglicized his name it would hardly have taken the form of Martiau. Furthermore, an anachronism immediately presents itself, for how can one account for his being in England in 1615, and again in the spring of 1620, and subsequently in Virginia, if in 1621 he was still in Holland in company with other French and Walloon families, awaiting a favorable reply from the English ambassador?

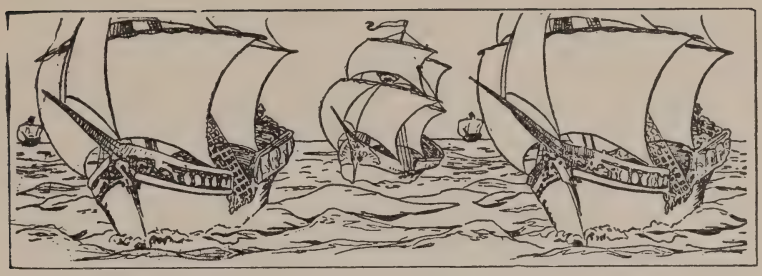
To solve the puzzle of the correct form of the name, historians have searched the records of the County of York as well as those of the adjoining counties, and, basing their conclusion on the law of frequency, declared his name to be Martian. However, a careful examination of these several court records discloses that they are neither the original entries or even contemporary copies of the original documents, but that they are either extracts or copies of the original documents made at a considerable later date. Such is the case of the will as is found in Volume I, Deeds Orders, Wills, York County, Virginia. The copyist, after having once decided for himself that the spelling would be Martian, consistently adheres to this form in the making of his transcriptions.

The signature to the letter written by Martiau from Elisabeth City in Virginia in 1625, is identical with the signatures on the several documents bearing his name, in the British Museum in London. It is Martiau. This is also the form in which it appears in the copy of the power

of attorney which the Earl of Huntingdon gave to him shortly before sending him to Virginia. This same form also frequently occurs in the records of the Courts of Colonial Virginia. The various forms of the name are the results of phonetic renderings of a foreign name. Other alien names suffered a similar fate not only in Virginia, but in all the colonies.

The name Martiau or Marteau is a well known French family name. It occurs most frequently in the northern part. And its meaning is a hammer, which immediately recalls the name of Charles, Mayor of the Palace, leader of the Franks in the seven days' struggle (732) on the plain of Tours in which the Cross triumphed over the Crescent and Europe was saved. For the valor with which he pounded the Saracen host on that memorable field he was named Martel (the hammer).

In Virginia Nicolas Martiau and his family were members of the established church.



Chapter II

NICOLAS MARTIAU AND THE EARL OF HUNTINGTON

MARTIAU came to Virginia in 1620 as the personal representative of Henry, the fifth Earl of Huntington, a member of the Virginia Company. The major motive which was the deciding factor in his resolution to come to the Colony is of special interest. With the rapid growth of the "adventure" and the great increase in the value of the trade with the mother country, it became increasingly evident that military fortifications would eventually become necessary. With the increase of population this necessity became acute. On November 3, 1619, Mr. Threr, who had been sent to Virginia to investigate the conditions, reported to the Company. He related the exact state of affairs in the Colony and

"He also showed that the Inhabitants, having had great joy by the Charter of Graunts and Liberties lately sent by Sr. Geo: Yeardly, desired now to have choise men sent them from the Lowe Countries to raise ffortifications, whose charge they will beare, wherein my Lo: Generall Cesills assistance was particularly entreated."

Just what the Court of the Company in London thought about the request of this representative for military fortifications in the Colony is shown in the following quotation from its records of Feb. 22, 1619/20.

"And forasmuch as the Courte by the Governo's letter is given to understand that the inhabitants are very desirous to have Engineers sent vnto them for raysinge of ffortefycacons for w'ch they are con-

tent amongst themselves to beare the charge thereof, vpponn w'ch Sr. Tho' Gates is entreated to write his private letters of dyreccons both in regard of his skill therein, as also of his knowledge of the country, as allso that hee together w'th Sr. Nath. Rich confer w'th generall Caesill therin, whose assistance in a former Courte touchinge the same business was entreated, w'ch they p'romised to doe."

At the subsequent meeting of the Court, March 2, the two members of the Company who were instructed to confer with General Cassill, reported that he acquainted them with a skilful French engineer who had "been long in England." The records of the Court contain this entry:

"And Whereass allso in the last Court Sr. Thomas Gates, and Sr. Nath: Rich were intreated to repaire to Generall Caesill touchinge the desyre of the Plantacon to be accommodated with some Enginers att their own charges for Raysing of ffortefication. Itt pleased Sr. Nath: Rich to reporte that accordingly they were w'th Generall Casill who found him exceedinge ready and willinge to assist them w'th his best furtherance Although for the present hee knoweth not how to furnish them they being so exceedinge deare and hard to be gotten that they will not worke under five or six shillings a day, butt acquainted them of a ffrenchman who hath been longe in England very skillful therin who promised to agree w'th him for a certain some of monny to go over and live their signefyinge of two sortes of ffortefycacons, one for the induringe of assaults and Battery, which is not as hee Accompts there very needful butt rather the other of chusinge and taking some place of advantage and there to make some Pallysadoes wch hee conceiveth the fittest, and for w'ch this ffrenchman is singuler good."

The records of the Court for March 29, show that the terms under which the French engineer was to go to Virginia to erect fortifications and palisades, had not been fully agreed upon; and further reveals overtures are to be made to a captain from the Low Countries.

The order beinge read wherin Sr. Nath: Rich signified what had beene done vppon the Companies request to generall Cecill about an Enginer to be sent to Virginia hee now reported that haveinge been since w'th him hee finds that wheras hee pitched of a ffrenchman hee thinks he shall be deceaved, Butt if the worst fall out that hee cannott help them to a fitt he will sett downe such p'ticular direccons and instruccons for them to p'ceed as they shall easilie p'forme itt; Moreover hee said that he had spoken to another who tould him that hee knew of a very sufficient man for his purpose a Captain in

the Low Countries, who upon intelligence hee is sure would sell his place to serve this Companny beinge the thinge w'ch err now himself hath desyred ffor w'ch the Courte gave Sr. Nath: Rich thankes desyring that hee in the Lowe Countries may have notice therof whose service they shall well esteame and that in the meane time he would be pleased accordinge to his relacon of Generall Cecill those direccons & Instructions he hath promised that they be sent in this Ship to the Inhabitants to give them some p't of sattisfaccon w'ch hee hath p'mised shalbe p'formed.

It was at this juncture that Henry, fifth Earl of Huntington, enters the picture, and solves the question of procuring military engineers for the Colony by offering to engage both the Frenchman and the Captain in the Low Countries and to send them to Virginia at his own expense. The Earl had been invited by Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the Virginia Company, in a letter dated London, January 11, 1619, to join with some thirty persons in regards to the planting of the lands allotted to him; and also to become a member of the Council of the society. He further added:

> And if, by your Lordship's great place and power in those parts some honest, industrious persons might be sent from thence to make up our number, against the last of January some, and other some against the 16 of February, being the time of our second sending your Lordship should therein greatly oblige both our Company in general and myself particularily, etc.

Among the papers of the Earl there is preserved an undated memorandum concerning lands allotted to him. We may assume that it was enclosed with the above mentioned letter of Sir Edwin Sandays. At least it is contemporary with it.

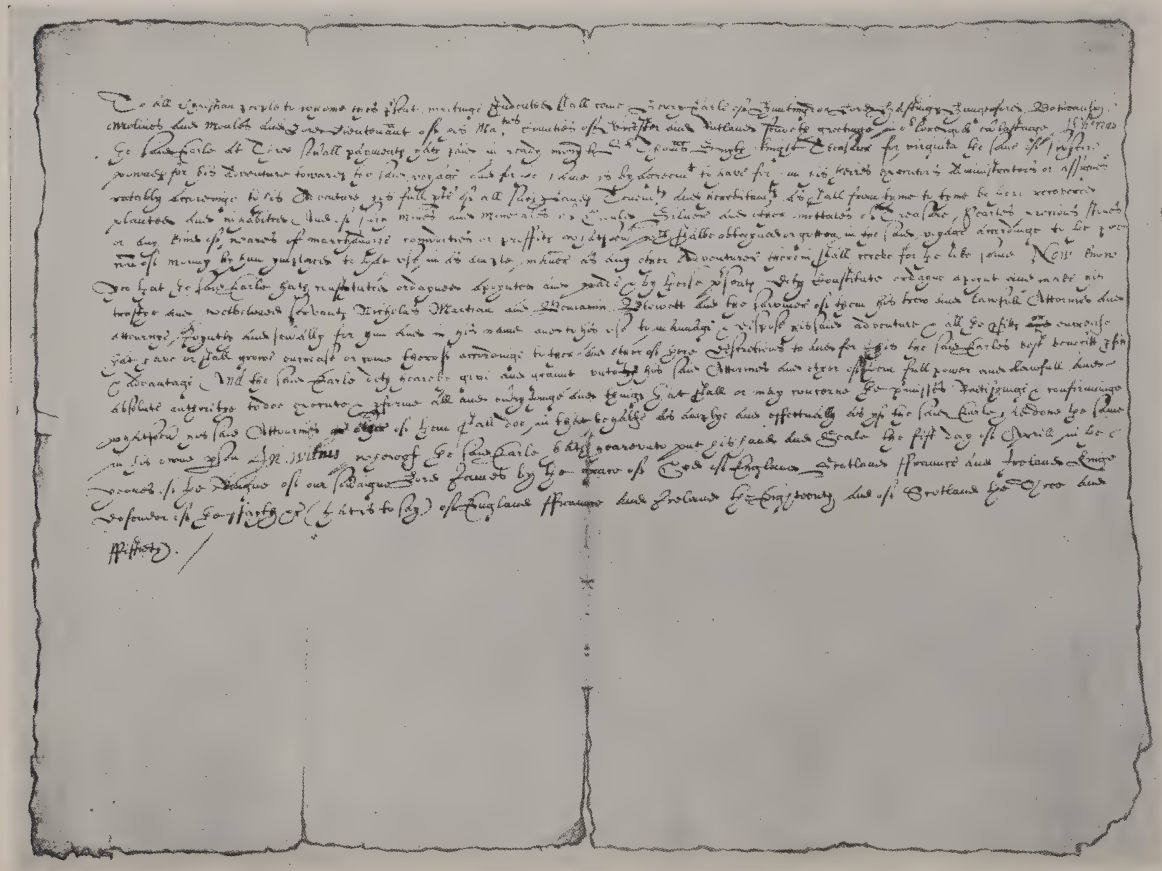
> Yt my L. have adventured—£120. There is belonging unto him aboute 1000 acres in Virginia whensoever hee shall please to sende any to plante on them.
>
> And for every person that is sente to Virginia to plante and inhabite there is due fifty acres to him at whose cost the person is sente.
>
> If my L. please to ioyne with any others, that that is called Smith's hundred is the moast honourable and moast hopefull whereof Sr George Yeardly, the Governour is Captaine in Virginia. And Sr Edwin Sandis is Treasurer heare in England. The chiefe Adventurers

are the Earles of Southampton, of Pembrooke, of Warwick, the L. Paggett the L. Candish the Mr of the Wards. Sr Thomas, Smith, Sr John Davies, Sr Nicholas Tufton to the number of 30 Knights Gentlemen and merchants of the best accounte in London, wherof the least Adventurer must have five hundred acres. They have already there 120 personns and are now sending 100 personns more and 40 Catle. The chardges they have already spente and are now to spende will amounte to the summ of £62. uppon every five shares, for which hee shall have his parte of all profitts ratably.

The Earl apparently obtained for Nicolas Martiau the special form of naturalization which was granted only by royal proclamation. This not only gave to Martiau the right to acquire property, but also the privilege to vote and to hold office. And further, as a compensation for going to Virginia to map out and erect fortifications and oversee his adventure, the Earl endowed Martiau with a life interest in the Oakthorpe Farm, a part of the Huntington estate.

In order that there might be no question as to the authority and powers of his two representatives, about to embark for the new world, the Earl gave them full powers of attorney, a copy of which is preserved among the papers and documents of the Huntington family. It is in the Earl's own handwriting, but unsigned:

To all Christian people to whom this pr'sent writinge Indented shall come, Henry Earle of Huntingdon Lord Hastings Hungerford Botreauly Molines and Moules and Lord Lieutenant of his Ma ties Counties of Leister and Rutland sendenth greetings in our Lord God everlastinge Whereas the said Earle at three sevrall payments hat paid in ready money to Sir Thomas Smyth Knight Treasurer for Virginia the sume of six score pounds for his adventure towards the said voyage and for the same is by agreement to have for him his heires executors administrators or assigns ratably accordinge to his Adventure his full p'te of all such Tenem'ts and heredita'mts as shall from tyme to tyme to be there recovered planted and inhabited and of such mines and minerals of Gould Silver and other mettales of Treasure Pearles precious stones or any kind of wares of marchandize comodities or proffits whatsoever w'ch shall be obtayned or gotten in the said voyage accordinge to the procou of money by him ymployed to that use in as ample manor as any other Adventurer therein shall receve for the like some. Now know ye that



The Earl of Huntington's copy of his Letter of Attorney to Nicolas Martiau and Benjamin Blewett, dated April 5, 1620.

(Courtesy of Library of Congress)

the said Earle hath constituted ordayned, and made and by theise p'sents doth constitute ordayne apoynt and make his trustye and well-beloved servants Nicholas Martiau and Benjamin Blewett and the surviver of them his trew and lawfull Attornies and Attorneye jointly and severally for him and in his name and for his use to manage and dispose his said Adventure and all the proffits or encrease that have or shall grow increase or come thereof according to their and either of their discretions to and for his the said Earles benefitt p'fitt and advantage

And the said Earle doth hereby give and grant unto his said Attornies and either of them all lawfull powers and lawfull and abosolute authoritye to doe execute and p'forme all and everything and things that shall or may concerne the premises Ratifyinge and confirminge whatsoever his said Attornies or either of them shall doe in that behalf as acceplye and effecutally as yf the said Earl had done the same in hos owne p'son IN WITNESS Whereof the said Earl hath hearunto put his hand seale the fifth day of April in the year of the Rayne of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland, Kinge Defender of the ffaith etc (that is to say) of England ffrance and Ireland the sixteenth and of Scotland the three and ffiftieth.

The spring of 1620 were busy days for the Virginia Company. A number of ships were outfitted for the Colony. Many mechanics and artificers were sent out. Sir John Berkeley took a number of men skilled in the mining and smelting of ore to Virginia and established a furnace at Falling Creek, up the James River.

On June 28, 1620, "uppon the reporte of M'r Ther," the Court ordered that "especially thanks should be signified" by letters for

The many and great favours that the Earle of Huntington and Bath had this year done this Company in the procuring of many fitt and vsefull p'sons sent to Virginia.

Arrangements were thus complete for the intrepid Huguenot to set out on the great adventure, to the new land, where according to its first governor, Captain John Smith,

The mildness of the air, the fertility of the soil and situation of the rivers are so propitious to the use of man as no place is more convenient for pleasure, profit and man's sustenance under any latitude or climate.

There appears but one reference in the annals of the Colony to Blewett, who, together with Martiau, is invested with powers of attorney by the Earl in the above document. This reference occurs in a part of an undated letter by Sir George Yeardly to Sir Edwin Sandys, *Records of the Virginia, Vol. III, page 128.*

What will become of the Iron Workes I know not all the principall officers and cheife men being dead. We are now in hand to doe what possible we can with Capt. Blevets Company having found an excellent water and good oare, yet without supply of good vnderstanding workers and good Capinters there being very few left,

* * * * * * * * *

The Dutchme[m] now come have sought all these partes about the teritories of Elisabeth Cyty and cannot fynd a place ffitting for water streame to settvp their workes, att my going vp hence I resolve to take the * * * with me to lett the see yf that water wherewith we entend to sett the Iron Worke with Capt. Blevents people will serve for theire milles.

yf it will I entend to seat the- there and to give the- the best helpe I can, but haw ever they must have fitt water before they can doe anything, I doubt not but this will fitt the excellent well.

The letter was written some time after the arrival of the "foure Dutch-men from Hambrough" who were sent to the Colony with necessary equipment to erect saw mills, hence we may place it late in 1620. The Records of the Company for June 22, 1620, contain this entry:

And for sawing milles, besides those already gone this Spring, there are lately come from Hamborough diuers workemen, very skilfull, to be sent in the next ship.

The Census of Virginia for 1624 has it that "Capt. Niccolas Martue aged 33" come to the Colony, "in the Francis Bonaventure." The Francis Bona Ventura was one of eight ships, "sent out by the Treasurer of the Company in the spring of 1620," carrying in all 871 people to Virginia.

On March 15, 1620, the Court, by resolution, thanked "Mr. Edwin Sandy Threr" for "Sealinge ye Charter party for the Bona Venture," and furthered ordered that there be made, "a commission unto Maister of ye Francis Bona Venture for the takinge op'tunitie of winde and weather

for Virginia." On May 11, 1620, the Francis Bona Venture was reported to the Company "as out of Downes and on her way to Virginia." She was a sail boat of 240 tons and on this voyage carried 153 passengers, all of whom "save one" were discharged at Jamestown in the month of August, 1620.

Who these 152 passengers were or what became of them the records of the Colony fail to disclose. Many, no doubt, were slain by the Indians in the massacre of 1622, some probably died, and others perhaps returned to England. The census of 1625 lists the following 28 parties as having come to Virginia on the Francis Bona Venture:

Robert Hollam	Edward Blaney
Ann wife of John Price	James Hicimott
Elizabeth wife of William Sharp	George Onion
Henry Benson	John Smith
Nicholas Blackman	Rice Watkins
Robert Milner	M. David Sand's Minister
Thomas Cawsey	John Vty
Richard Sanders	Henery Elwood
Griffin Winne	William Ramshaw
Christopher Ripping	M. William Harwood
Thomas Osborn	Niccola Martue
George Nelson	William Tiller
Francis Butler	Elizabeth Tiller
Thomas Blancks	Thomas Merres

For some reason or other Blewett's stay in Virginia was of short duration. Thus, Martiau, the skilful French military engineer who had "been a long time in England," was left the sole attorney "to manage and dispose" the said Adventure "of the Earl of Huntington, and to represent him in the affairs of the Colony."

Letters, declared Bacon, "are appendices to history, the best instructors in history, and the best histories in themselves."

Fortunately two letters of the correspondence between the Earl and Martiau are still extant. They are so informing as to warrant publishing in full. The report on the

state of the Colony sent by Martiau to the Earl was most likely a copy of "The answer of the General Assembly in Virginia to a Declaration of the State of the Colonies," etc., which he as a member of the House of Burgesses had signed. In this letter, dated Elizabeth City, December 15, 1625, the Captain proudly informs his patron "that he is now both a husband and a father."

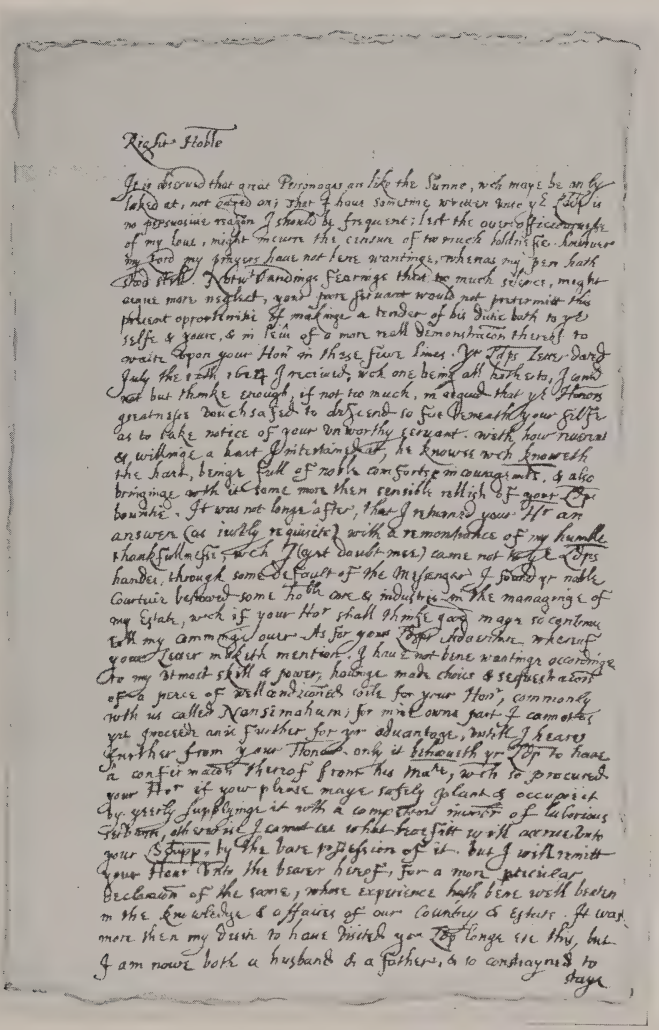
Letter by the Earl of Huntington to Martiau:

Captaine Martiau. I have receaved since your going out of England two lrs from you the one about two yeares since the other by this bearer yor servant Richard Jones, dated the 4th of ffebruary last the wch hee brought unto me to this place about the middest of Aprill last past, as also a Prick of Tobacco and a great quantities of Sassafras, the wch I accept very thankefully from you. In yor first lre according as you menconed I wrot my lrs to Sr Edwin Sands and my servant Humphry Palmer carried it to him. I should be glad if it according as you menconed I wrot my lres to Sr Edwin Sands and my love and well wishes to you. In this latter lre you have made me an Epitome of the prsent state of Virginia, and as all new plantacons are troublesome & dangerous soe it seemes this is but after some fewe yeares I doubt not but this plantacon will come to pfection and all the trowbles & difficulties overcome wch have bene hinderances to the busines hitheto.

In regard of my not being at London and Mr. Oistens many ocasions I thought fitt to spare his labor who write he would have attended me but that I sent him word the occasion not requiring the necessitie of his paines. This bearer yor Servant Rich: Jones did deliver yor lres and tokens very safely, who hath made a very good relacon of the Cuntry, and I thinke is an honest poore fellow and speaks as much good of you, & I thinke loves you aswell as any servant can doe his master.

ffor yor desire to sell the estate I have given you revercon of the ffarme at Oakethorpe for yor life, I shalbe willing to lett you sell yr interrest (if the Tenant who is the likeliest & fittest to be yor Chapman will give the worth of it, but my care is how the money may be put forth safe & sure for yor best advantage, but if at yor best tyme you come over god sparing me life & health though that should not fall to you in the prsent, as I have hitherto soe shalbe ready & willing to show my love & respect to you And thus praing you to take care that according to my pporcon of adventure wch was £120, the quantitie of land alotted for me be put to my best pfitt, wth remembrance of my love, I rest.

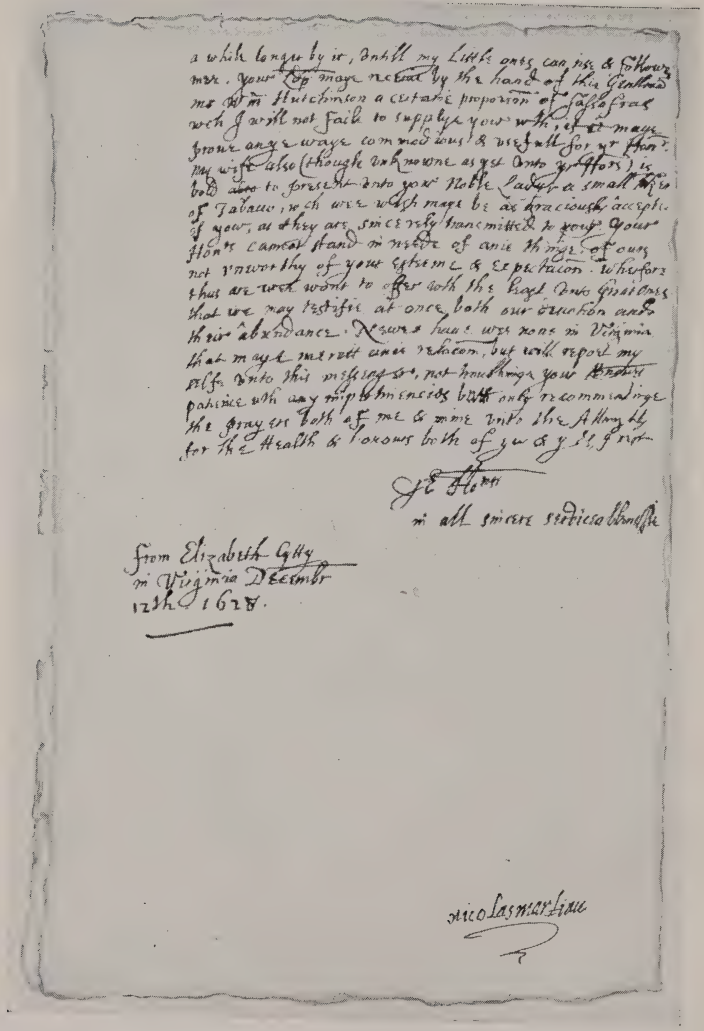
Yor loving frend, HUNTINGDON



Right Noble

It is devised that great Personages are like the Sunne, wch maye be an ey
looked at, not stared on; That I have sometyme written more yⁿ I ought
no perswasive reason I should by frequence: let the ouerofficeousness
of my love, might incurre the censure of to much boldnesse. Nowthwes
my Lord my prayers have not been wantinge, whereas my pen hath
God knowe. Now I standinge fearinge that to much silence, might
cause more neglect, your poore Seruant would not pretermitt the
present opportunitie of makinge a tender of his duetie both to yo
selfe & yours, & in lieu of a more ample demonstration thereof to
write vpon your Hon in these fiue lines. Yor Hors Lres dated
July the 12th 1587 I receiued, wch one being all hetherto, I cannot
but thinke enough, if not to much, in regard that yo Honors
greatnesse vouchsafed to descend to soe beneath your selfe
as to take notice of your vnworthy seruant: with how mucha
& willinge a hart I intertained it, he knowes wch knoweth
the hart, beinge full of noble comfortye incouragmts, & also
bringinge with it some more then sensible relish of your Lps
bountie. It was not longe after, that I returned your Hors an
answer (as iustly requiered) with a remonstrance of my humble
thankfullnesse for wch (least doubt mee) came not backe Lres
handed, through some default of the Messenger I feared or noble
Courtier beheard some hott ore & industrie in the managinge of
my Estate, wch if your Hor shall thinke good maye so continue
till my comminge ouer. As for your Lres touchinge wherein
your Lrs mouth mention, I have not been wantinge accordinge
to my utmost skill & power, to obtaine mete choice & sufficient a sort
of such peece of well endurnished stuffe for your Hors, commonly
with us called Nansemaham; for mine owne part I cannot
yet proceede any further for yr aduantage, wthin I hearely
further from your Honor only it behoueth yr Lps to haue
a confirmation thereof from the mate, wch so procured
your Hor of your please maye safely goe on and occupie it
by yerely supplyinge it with a competent number of laborious
subiects, all wch I cannot as what hetherto ye will accomodate
your Lpp, by the bare possession of it. but I will remitt
your Hors vnto the bearer hereof, for a more particular
declaration of the same, whose experience hath been well proued
in the knowledge & affaires of our Countrey & Estate. It was
more then my Duetie to haue visited you Lpp longe ere this, but
I am nowe both a husband & a father, & to constrayned to
staye

LETTER OF NICOLAS MARTIAU TO THE EARL OF HUNTINGTON
(Courtesy of the Library of Congress)



a while longer by it, vntill my Little ones can goe & followe
me. Your Lop may receaue by the hand of this Gentlwo
me Wm Hutchinson a certaine proporcon of Sassafras
wch I will not fail to supplye your wth, & as many
more augre wayes commodious & vsefull for yr Honr.
My wife also (though vnknowne as yet vnto yor Lops) is
bold also to present vnto your Noble Ladye a small Boxe
of Tabacco, wch were wish may be as graciously accepte
of your, as they are sincerely transmitted to your Honrs
Lop & cannot stand in neede of anie thinge of ours
not vnworthy of your esteeme & expectacon. Wherfore
that are vnto wonte to offer both the least vnto greatest
that we may testifie at once both our devotion and
their abundance. Newes haue wee none in Virginia
that may merrit anie relacon, but will report my
selfe vnto this passinger, not doubtinge your Honrs
patience wth any impertinencies both only recommendinge
the prayers both of me & mine vnto the Almyghty
for the Health & honours both of yr & y Sl. Grace

yr Honrs
in all sincere seruiceable thanckfe

From Elizabeth Cittie
in Virginia December
12th 1628.

nicolas martiau

LETTER OF NICOLAS MARTIAU TO THE EARL OF HUNTINGTON
(Courtesy of the Library of Congress)

Donington this 8th of July 1624

Postscr: I have sent you by this bearer a sute of apparell and a cloke of cloth six shirts two paire of black and two paire of russett boots and fowre paire of shooes.

Martiau's reply to the Earl of Huntington's letter:

"Right Hoble.

" is observed that great Personages are like the Sunne, wch maye be only looked at, not gazed on: that I have sometime written unto yr Ldsp is no persuasive reason I should be frequent, lest the over officiousnesse of my love, mght incurre the censure of too much boldnesse, however my Lord my prayers have not bene wantinge, whenas my pen hath stood still. Notwithstandinge fearinge that too much silence might argue more neglect, your poore servant would not pretermitt this present opportunitie of making a tender of his dutie both to yr selfe & yours, & in leu of a more reall demonstracon thereof to waite upon your Honr in these fewe lines. Yr Ldsp Letter dated July the 12th 1624 I received, wch one being all hitherto, I could not but thinke enough, if not too much, in regard to yr Honor's Greatnesse vouchsafed to descend so far beneath your selfe as to take notice of your unworthy servant. With how reverent & willinge a hart I intertained it, he knowes wch knoweth the hart, beinge full of noble comforts & incouragemts, & also bringinge with it some more then sensible rellish of your Ldps bountie. It was not longe after, that I returned your Hr an answer (as iustly requisite) with a remonstrance of my humble thankfullnesse; wch I (yet doubt me) came not to yr Ldps handes, through some default of the messenger. I found yr noble Courties bestowed some hoble. care & industries in the managinge of my Estate, which of your Hor shall thinke good maye so continue till my comminge over. As for your Ldps Adventure whereof your letter maketh mention, I have not bene wantinge according to my utmost skill & power, having made choice & sequestracon of a piece of well condiconed soile for your Honr., commonly with us called Nansimahum; for mine owne part I cannot as yet proceede anie further for yr advantage, untill I heare further from your Honour, only it behoveth yr Ldp to have a confirmacon thereof from his Matie., wch so procured your Hor if you please maye safely plant & occupie it by yeerly supplying it with a competent number of laborious servants, otherwise I cannot see what benefitt will accrue unto your Ldshipp, by the bare possession of it, but I will remitt your Honr unto the bearer hereof, for a more particular declaracon of the same, whose experience hath bene well beaten in the knowledge & affaires of our Country & Estate. It was more then my desire to have visited yr Ldp longe ere this, but I am now both a husband & a father, & so constrayned to staye a while longer by it, untill my

little ones can rise & followe mee. Your Ldp maye receive by the hand of this Gentleman Mr. Wm. Hutchinson a certaine proporcon of sasafras wch I will not faile to supple you with, if it maye prove anye waye commodious & usefull for yr Honr. My wife also (though unknowne as yet unto yr Hors.) is bold also to present unto your Noble Lady, a small token of Tobacco, wch wee wish maye be as graciously accepted of you, as they are sincerely transmitted to you. Your Honrs cannot stand in neede of anie things of ours not unworthy of your esteeme & expectacon. Wherefore thus are wee wont to offer wth the least unto Great Ones that we may testifie at once both our devotion and their abundance. Newes have wee none in Virginia that maye meritt anie relacon, but will report my selfe unto this messenger, not troublinge your Honours patience with any impertinencies butt only recommendinge the prayers both of me & mine unto the Allmighty for the Health & honours of you & yrs. I est.

Yr Honrs
in all sincere
serviceablenesse

from Elizabeth Cytty
in Virginia December
12th, 1625.

NICOLAS MARTIAU.

Chapter III

NICOLAS MARTIAU, THE MILITARY ENGINEER

TRAGEDY was the predominant note of the settlement. For a long time the Colony had been at peace with the Indians. Powhatan, the father of Pocahontas, died and was succeeded by his brother, Opechankano, a treacherous son of the forest, who looked with a jealous eye upon the ever growing settlement. At once he began plotting destruction. The Redmen came and went at will among their "white brothers." With great cunning and skill, Opechankano concealed his scheme, openly professing warm friendship for the English. In March, 1622, he had completed his plans and was ready to strike terror. Peacefully blossomed the spring time. The Indians pretending friendship, came with "fruits, fish, turkey, and venison" to sell. Suddenly, unspeakable horror!

With lightning swiftness, disaster fell upon the settlement. Within one hour after the first warwhoop startled the settlers, 300 men, women and children were massacred. Death in its most violent and horrible form raged for more than a hundred miles along both sides of the river James. Jamestown was saved from burning and slaughter by the warnings of a Christian Indian, but it was impossible to notify the more remote plantations. Three hundred and

forty-seven Colonists were killed. Every man who knew how to use a gun was pressed into service, and the Indians were hunted down with merciless rigor, slaughtered right and left, driven into the depth of the forest. Opechankano narrowly escaped with his life. In their effort to punish the Indians, the colonists naturally turned to the military engineer, Nicolas Martiau. He was placed in command of a company of men which ranged the forest in search of

Redmen. For a time he was stationed far up the river at a place called Falling Creek, where John Berkley had established the first iron works in America. These works were destroyed by the Indians, who also massacred Berkley and all the employes, except a boy and a girl, who had managed to hide in the bushes.

The minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, page 11, contains a testimony by Captain Martiau relative to professional service rendered by Ed. Giften, a physician:

VIITH of March 1623.

Capt. Nicholas Martiu sworne and examined, said that Ed: Giften cam vpp to the fallinge Creek & administered Phisick to eury of the P'sons specefied the [n] went & did that cure vppon ffosset

who was farre spent with droppsie Cominge down to Weyansa [k] w'th the Capt Martiu & there spent 3 weeks in the P'fecting that cure, and that not one of those his patients misc [arried].

Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, p. 11.

The Assembly in February, 1632, Ordered:

That the 22d day of March be yearlie kept Holy day in Commemoration of our deliverance from the Indians at the bloodie massaker which happened upon the 22d of March 1622.

Twenty-two years later Opechankano, in spite of the loss in warriors in the first massacre, and the remarkable growth of the Colony, attempted a second time to destroy the white men's towns. The second Indian outbreak occurred April 18th, 1644. About 300 colonists were slain. With relentless fury, the settlers fell upon their dusky foe. Opechankano, who was now more than four score and ten years old, was taken prisoner, and died in captivity at Jamestown.

In the month of March, 1623, there arrived at Jamestown four commissioners of the crown. Apparently they had come to investigate the conditions in the colony. But in reality they had another motive. They were sent to America in order to find some plausible pretext upon which King James might annul the charter of the powerful London Company. The commissioners presented four propositions to the General Assembly. The first of these was:

What places in the Country are best or most proper to be fortefied or mainteyned, against Indians or other enimies that may come by sea?

The report to the four propositions was signed by Francis Wyatt, Governor, and 31 members of the House of Burgesses, one of whom was Captain Nicolas Martiau, who had recently been elected to the Assembly. It is to be assumed that the French military engineer, who was brought to Virginia for "chusinge and taking some place of advantage and there to make some Pallysadoes" for which he was reported to be "singuler good," was requested by his colleagues to prepare the answer to the question relative to fortifications, etc. The report reads:

Pointe Comfort is of most use but of great charge and difficultie. *Warifcoyake* where the fortification was intended more effectual to secure the places, above yt from Wyanoake marish upwardes there are divers places w'ch may peremptorily camande shippinge or Boates: the best against the Indians and most of use for the future increase of plentie, is the wininge of the forrest by running of a pale from Martins hundred to Chiskiacke w'ch is not above sixe miles: and plantinge uppon both rivers, the river of Pamunkey beinge alsoe more defensible against forrein enymie.

Time has sustained the wisdom and good judgment exercised in the selection of the places for fortification. For at "Pointe Comfort" is situated Fortress Monroe, one of the oldest forts in America, which together with Fort Story at Cape Henry, protect the citties of the Hampton Roads area, Baltimore and Washington, the nation's capital. And "Chiskiacke" on the Pamunkey river is no other place than Yorktown, which has figured so prominently in the wars of the country, and where on October 19, 1781, Lord Cornwallis surrendered the English army to the allied forces of the United States and France.

The place derived its name from Chiskiack Indians, whose chief village was some three miles up the river, from the site of Yorktown, where the river is narrowest. The name of the Chief was Pamunkey, same as that of the river. These Indians took part in the massacre of 1644. After which, to escape the vengeance of the whites, they migrated to the Pyanketank river, where they soon died out.

The construction of a palisade proved a prodigous undertaking and was attempted in part at the middle Plantation several years later.

It was felt that if the settlement could be extended across to Chiskiack and along the south bank of the Pamunkey river, as Captain Martiau had pointed out, that it would gain a more defensible frontier. At a meeting held at Jamestown, October 8, 1630, Sir John Harvey and his council,

for the securing and taking in a tract of land called the forest, bordering upon the chiefe residence of ye Pamunkey King, the most danger-

ous head of ye Indyan enemy, after much consultation thereof had, decree and sett down several proportions of land for such commanders, and fifty acres of poll for all other persons who ye first yeare, and five and twenty acres who the second yeare, should be adventured to seate and inhabit on the southern side of Pamunkey River, now called York, and formerly known by the Indyan name of Chiskiack, as a reward and encouragement for this their undertaking.

Here again the dauntless Huguenot captain comes to the fore, and immediately removes his family to Chiskiack on the York river. The men who helped to establish the thin line along this new frontier were: Captain John West, Captain John Utie, Captain Rolph Wormely, John Chew, and Richard Townsend. Sir John Harvey, the Governor, selected a site at the mouth of Wormely's Creek, about three miles below Yorktown, to which he removed several years later. Houses went up rapidly. William Claiborne, who had been secretary of the Colony, took up residence in the new settlement in 1631. By 1632 the development along the York river was sufficient to call for an additional representative in the Assembly. On February 21, 1632, Nicolas Martiau took his seat in the House of Burgesses, as the representative of Kiskyake and the Isle of Kent.

It was this assembly of the House of Burgesses that in a petition to the Privy Council, dated March 6, 1632, asked for, "Confirmation of all our lands," and further declared "that the poor planters of this Colony have a long tyme groaned vnder the cruell dealings vnconscionable marchants." To this petition Nicolas Martiau in a bold hand subscribed his name.

The Martiau plantation comprised thirteen hundred acres, including the site of Yorktown. It began at the Martiau Creek and extended far down the river. For his dwelling he selected the high bluff, on the curve of York river as it widens out into the Chesapeake Bay. A copy of the patent in the Land Office at Richmond happily contains the

names of his family and the persons whom he adventured to the place, which later, on more than one occasion, was the scene of stirring events in the life of the Nation.

To all to whome these presents shall come I Sir Ffrancis Hyatt Kt Governeth send'th whereas'th. Now know ye that I the said Sr. Ffrancis Hyatt doe with the consent of the Council of State accordingly give and grannt unto Capt Nicholas Martiau thirteen hundred acres of Land situate lying being in the Countie of Charles River to bee augmented and doubled when he or his assings shall have sufficiently peopled and planted the same which said thirteen hundred acres of land running twoe miles into the woods North west doe bound w'th marked trees South East towards the Land of Sir John Harvey Kt. North west upon the Land of Capt Richard Townsend being yted upon the river by a creeke that entereth in between the Land of the Said Capt. Martiau and the land of said Capt Townsend and from yte of the Creeke into the woods with marked trees and North East Upon the maine river. The said thirteen hundred acres of land being due unto him the said Capt Martiau as followeth. First six hundred acres of yte there-of being due unto him the said Capt Nicolaus Martiau for the Adventure of himself and his wife and tenn p'sons. The first years to Chickiake according to an order of Court bearing date the Eighth day of October 1630 and seaven hundred acres, the residue there-of being due unto him the said Capt Nicholas Martiau by and for the transportation at his own pper costs and charges of fourteen p'sons into this Colony ALL whose names are in the records under this patent which said seaven hundred acres w'th nine hundred more in all Sixteene hundred acres were granted unto him by order of the Court bearing date the twentieth day of May one Thousand six hundred and thirtie five To have and to hold vt in aly's Yielding and paying unto o'r Sovereign Lord the King his heirs & Successors for ever or to him or their Treasurer for every fifty acres of Land herein by those p'sents given and granted yearly at the feast of St. Michael the ——— the fee rent of some one shilling to his Maj'ties Use which paymn't is to be made seaven years after the date thereof for the first six hundred acres of land the payment to begin Seaven years after the Date of the said order May the twentieth 1635 according to the said Charter of order from the Treasurer and Company and confirmed by his Maj'ties said Instruments As also by Act of Assembly bearing Date the Sixth of January Anno one thousand six hundred thirty nineth Provided th Dated the fourteenth Day of March one thousand six hundred thirty nine. Vt in Aly's

Cap't Nicolaus Martiau—Mrs. Jane His wife—Nicolaus Martiau his son—Eliz: Martiau his daughter—Jane Berkeley her

daughter—Edward Boules—Giles Tunern—Robert Browne—George Brooke—Eliz: Shaples—twoe Negroes these being adventured to Chiscake the first year.

Henry Cunney—Maud Leerh—John Smith—Allin de Cude—John Galliott—William Turner—Tho: Cartwright—John Cooper—Henry List—John Bronth—a negroe woman—Robert Ashley—John Holten—John Vallot—these being adventured to the Colony.

This pattent was renewed without alterations in the name of the said Capt Nicolaus Martiau and bearing date of the tenth of June 1651.

Test (R) Seal OH

Captain Martiau continued to import persons into the Colony, some of whom doubtless were for his project with Clayborne on Kent Island. When the number finally reached forty he applied for the allotment of land to which his "head-rights" entitled him. The patent as recorded likewise contains the names of the persons brought into the Colony. Like in the previous list, several Huguenot names appear.

Edward Beedle	Thos. Griffeth	Wm. and
John Betts	Brd. Prenthrall	Elizabeth Tyler
James Jurne	Sym. Penifell	Thps. Caresy
John Beard	John Dawson	Rob. Caresy
Wm. Whitby	Wm. Perrigoe	Thos. Cartwright
Thos. Hull	Godfrey and	Peter Ingam
Wm. French	Margery Willis	Jno. Pennington
John Taylor	Richard Whtby	Tho. Ellmore
Hugh Roy	Hen. Ellyott	Tho. Durant
Sarah Ginsoy	Elizabeth Mucer	Hen. Plaine
Ellin Sheappard	Margery Blewett	Ann Smith
John Jeffryes	John Cox	Tho. Curant
Rich. Adams	Wm. Groves	Two Negroes

Virginia Land Office Patent Book 3, page 312.

The extra "head-rights" that were allowed to Martiau for settling on the York river in 1630 were never seated by him, but were later assigned to his son-in-law, George Read, who applied for the allowance. This act has caused some confusion to investigators, who, in examining Read's patent, came to the conclusion that the latter adventured

Martiau together with his wife and children into the Colony. The names given in the Read patent for which head-rights were requested, are:

Capt. Nico. Marteaw	Robert Browne
Mrs. Jane Marteaw	Robert Ashby
Elizabeth Marteaw	John Felton
Jane Bartlett	William Gallipin
George Brooks	John Booth
Elizabeth Sharplesse	Negro ———

These by assignment from Capt. Nico. Marteaw.

Virginia Land Office Patent Book 2, page 344.

The following names in the above lists, probably indicate Huguenot origin:

Allin de Cude	James Jurne	Tho. Durant
John Galliott	Hugh Roy	Hen. Plaine
John Vallot	Wm. Perrigoe	Tho. Curant

Chapter IV

SILK-WORMS AND GRAPES

FOR the promotion of silk-worm culture, and for the purpose of setting out vineyards, the Virginia Company followed the precedent which they had established when they procured a military engineer and turned to the Huguenots of France for leadership and skilled artisans.

At a meeting of the company on December 13, 1620, Mr. Deputy

Signified that hee has receaved good store of silkworme seed both out of Fraunce, Italy and Spaine * * * that their greatest want was men skillful in the orderinge of them, whereof they had some hope err longe to procure some, out of Fraunce by the help of M'r Chamberline, a man very skillful in yt busines.

The records of the Company further show that they procured

Eight French *Vignerons* from *Languedock* who are very skillful also in breeding *silke*-wormes and making silke.

For the making of salt in the Colony the Company procured a man skillful from *Rochell.*

Another entry in the records reads:

For Wines it is also ordered, that men skilfull be procured in the planting and dressing of Vines, out of *France* and from the Rhene.

The minutes of the Company for the date of April 10, 1622, contain the following entry relative to "plantinge and settlinge of Vines," and the making of "good Wyne."

Upon the reading of a former order of Court declaringe the great hopes the ffrench Vingnerons have conceaued of making of

plenty of good Wyne in Virginia whereof they have already made experiment and sent home a tast by the George nowe returned from thence, M'r Deputy acquainted the Court that there was due to the said ffrenchmen for their wages for one whole yeare past the somme of one hundred and odd pounds * * * for w'ch money one Bonnall, who was authorized to receive it, had made request * * *

It was further voted:

That forsomuch as private Planters receaued equal benifit by the ffrenchmens skill and instructinge of others in the Arte of plantinge and settinge of Vines and in the mistery of making Wyne that they also be ordered to beare part of the charge * * *

Volume III of the Records of Virginia, now in press, includes *A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affairs in Virginia.*

The Letters of the French *Vignerons* or Vine-men, procured out of *France* & sent ouer into VIRGINIA, did likewise assertaine, that no Country in the world was more proper for Vines, Silke, Rice, Oliues, and other Fruits, than Virginia is; and that it farre excelled their owne Countrey of Languedocke; the Vines of divers sorts being in abundance naturally over all the Countrey: and they having planted some Cuttings of Vines at Michaelmas last, in their letters affirme "that these bare Grapes already this spring, to their great wonder, as being a thing they suppose not heard of in any other Countrey. A taste of Wines made of wilde grapes, they last year sent, with hope to send a good quantitie this next Vintage, and that the Mulberry trees where they abode were in wonderfull abundance, and much excelling both in goodness and greatnesse those of their Country of *Languedocke*: and that those silk-wormes they haue, prosper well, and some silke they hope to send this yeare, there wanting nothing to set up that rich commodity, but store of hands wherewith *England* doth abound. Of the fruit of which Mulberry-trees (as of a Plum) there plentifully growing they would make wholesome drinks for the Colony and people there.

The name of John Bonoeil ,who was especially skilled in the culture of silkworms, does not appear in the lists. He had probably returned to England, or perhaps to Languedoc. He prepared a manual on silk culture for the planters in Virginia, which was published in London in 1622. A copy of this very rare book is found in the Library of Congress. It is entitled:

HIS MAIESTIES GRACIOUS LETTER TO THE EARLE OF SOVTH-HAMPTON,

Treafurer, and to the Councell and Company of Virginia heere: commanding the prefent fetting vp of Silke works, and planting of Vines in Virginia.

And the Letter of the Treafurer, Councell, and Company, to the Gouernor and Councell of State there, for the firict execution of his Maietfies Royall Commands herein.

Alfo, a Treatife of the Art of making Silke:

O R,

Directions for the making of lodgings, and the breeding, nourifhing, and ordering of Silkewormes, and for the planting of Mulbery trees, and all other things belonging to the Silke Art.

Together with infstructions how to plant and dreffe Vines, and to make Wine, and how to dry Raifins, Figs, and other fruits, and to fet Oliues, Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Almonds, and many other fruits, &c.

And in the end, a Conclufion, with fundry profitable remonftrances to the Colonies.

Set foorth for the benefit of the two renowned and moft hopefull Sifters, Virginia, and the Summer-Ilands.

By John Bonoeil Frenchman, feruant in thefe imlpoyments to his moft Excellent Maiefty of Great Brittaine, France, Ireland, Virginia and the Summer-Ilands.

Publifhed by Authority.

London Printed by Felix Kyngston, 1622

The place of residence in the Colony of the Huguenot vine-dressers from Languedoc is revealed in the "List of Names the Living in Virginia for February 1624."

At Martins Hundred, a french man et vx
At Indian Thicket, James, a french man
At Elizabeth Cittye, 2 french men
At Bucke Row, Anthony Bonall, James Bonall, La Gaurd, french men

In the "List of the names of the Dead in Virg'a since April last," dated February 16, 1624, the following names indicate Huguenot origin:

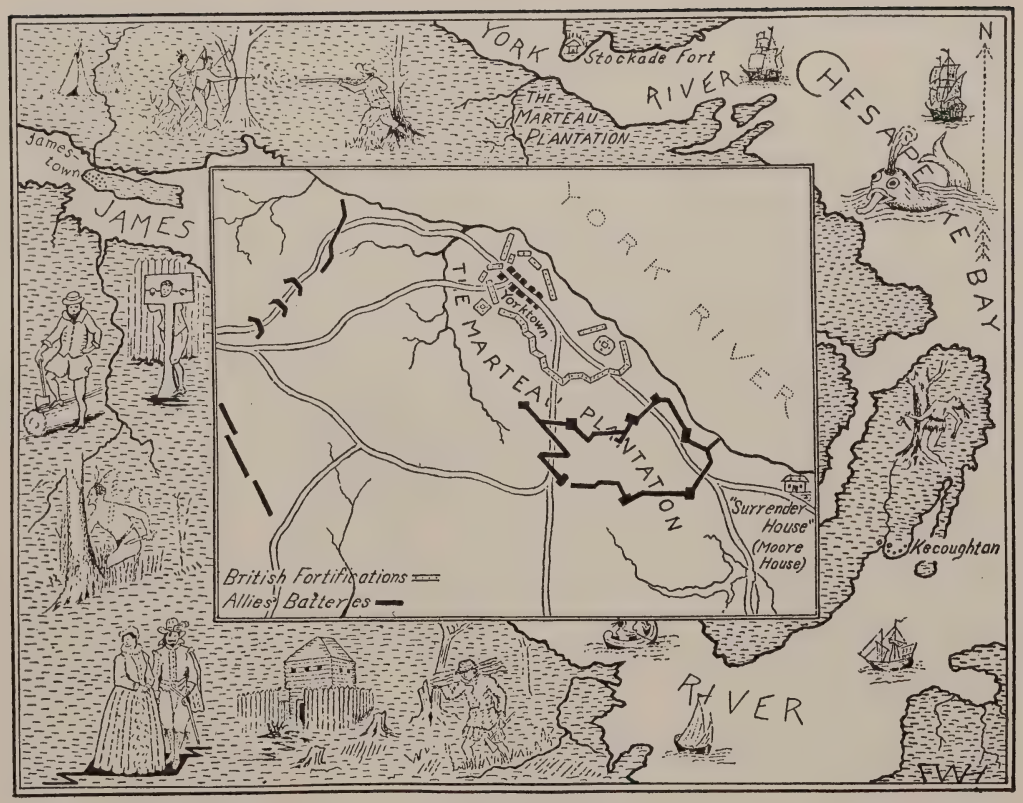
At James Cittie, Petter De Maine
At Martins Hundred, 2 children of ye french men
At Warnicke Squeak, Synon an Italian

Stimulated by the hope of large profits, the Company in London made every effort to promote the raising of silk-worms and to cultivate vineyards in Virginia. Appeals were made to the Huguenot families, who had come to England in large numbers. Efforts were also made to induce some of the Waldensian families to settle in Virginia.

From the Musters of the Inhabitants in Virginia for the year 1625, the following names have been culled as probably of Huguenot or Waldensian origin:

William Vincene, aged 39 years.
Richard Vause, aged 20 years, in the Jonathan, May, 1620.
Robert Partin, aged 36 years, in the Blessinge, in June, 1609.
Daniel Viero, in the *George*, 1623.
James Dore, aged 19 years, in the Bona Nova, 1621.
Isack Chaplaine arrived in the *Starr*, 1610.
Mary, his wife, in the *James*, 1622.
John Chaplaine, his kinsman, aged 15 years, in the *James*, 1622.
Robert Paramour arrived in the *Swan*.
Giles Martin, aged 23 years, in the *Truelove*, 1623.
George Deverill, 18, in the *Temperance*, 1620.
Richard Serient, aged 36 years, came in the Southampton, 1623.
Thomas Sawier, aged 23 years.
John Greevett.
Thomas De La Maior.
William Sawier, 18, in the *Hopewell*.
Robert Chauntrie, 19, in the *George*.
Paule Renalles in the *Tryall*, 1619.

Thomas Gaskoyne, aged 34, in the *Bona Nova*, 1619.
John Verin, a boy of 14 years, in the *George*, 1623.
m' Vincencio, the Italian.
m' Bernardo, his wife, a child.
Robert Martin in the *George*.
Elizabeth Bygraue, 12, came in the *Warwick*.
Martin Slatier, aged 20, came from Canada in the *Swan*, 1624.
Albiano Lupo, aged 40, in the *Swan*, 1610.
Elizabeth Lupo, aged 24, in the *George*, 1616.
Philip Lupo, aged 42, in the *George*, 1621.
Niccolas Martue, aged 33, in the *Francis Bonaventure*.
Abraham Avelin, aged 23, in the *Elsabeth*, 1620.
Arthur Avelin, aged 26, in the *Elsabeth*, 1620.
Virbritt
Oble Hero } two Frenchmen in the *Abigall*, 1622.



This Background map, showing the activities of the Virginia Colonists, with the insert showing the lines of entrenchments of the siege of Yorktown, was drawn by Frank W. Hutchins, and is reproduced by courtesy of the D. A. R. magazine.

FEB 28 1934
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Chapter V

NICOLAS MARTIAU, BURGESS AND JUSTICE

DOUBTLESS as a reward for his services in the campaign against the Indians, Captain Martiau was elected to the House of Burgesses, in 1623, from the district of Keskyache, or Cheesecake, into which the name was corrupted, in the bounds of which lay Elizabeth City. This was the highest office the Colonists could bestow. As the stricken Colony recovered from the shock of the massacre, the settlers fell in the way of speaking of the privileges granted to them in the charter as no more than their rights as Englishmen. This displeased King James so that in October, 1623, he replaced the charter with one less liberal. This charter the House of Burgesses refused to accept.

Early in March, while the Grand Assembly was in session, a ship arrived from England bringing "Four Commissioners of the Crown." They came, they said, to examine into the state of the Colony. On "March ye 5th 1623" the Assembly voted:

"It is ordered that the severall Plantationes shall transporte ye Commissioners sent over by his Ma ties Privie Counsell from Plantatione to Plantatione accordinge to theire desire and to accommodate them in the best state theire Howses and Roomes will afforde."

All was, however, revealed when the royal commissioners requested the signatures of the members of Burgesses to a petition to the praying for an annulment of the Charter of Virginia. This the members, Martiau in-

cluded, did not do. They further denied the commissioners copies of their proceedings, and addressed petitions directly to the King. In all, seven documents were adopted, signed by the members of the Assembly and sent to London by messenger John Poynts, who delivered them to the proper parties. These documents are still extant in the British Record Office, Department of the Colonies. Photostatic copies have lately been acquired by the Library of Congress in Washington.

Five of these papers are addressed either to the King or his Cabinet in answer to misstatements concerning conditions in the Colony and criticisms of the conduct in administration; one is addressed to the Commissioners of the Crown and the other is a copy of the enactments of Assembly. Each of these documents contain the signature of Burgess Martiau, and it is plainly Nicolas Martiau.

One of the petitions is addressed:

To the Kinges most excellent Ma tie the humble Petition of the Governor Counsell and Colony of Virginia in their General Assemblie.

Another one is:

To the Right Hono ble our very good Lords: the Lordes of his Ma'ties most Hono'ble Privie Counsell.

James Cytty, the last of February 1623.

And concludes:

But above all we humblie intreat yo'r Lo'ps that we may retaine the libertie of our ge'rall assemblie.

And finally the

THE TRAGICAL RELATIONS OF THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY

1624

The answere of the Generall Assembly in Virginia to a Declaration of the state of the Colonie in the 12 years of Sr. Thomas Smiths Gouerment, exhibited by Alderman Johnson and others.

This protest against "untrue reports" concludes in a tone to the English Crown similar to that in the great document of freedom which Governor Thomas Nelson advocated in the Assembly of Virginia and later signed with his pen in Independence Hall, and which General Washingon de-

fended with his sword—both great, great, great-grandsons of Nicolas Martiau.

The w't grouth and Perfectione the Colony hath attayned at ye end of those 22 [12] yeares wee conceaue may easily be indulged by w't we have formerly said. And rather to be reduced to liue under the like Goument we desire his Ma'tie y't Commissioners may be sent ouer w'th authorities to hange us.

King James, however, turned a deaf ear to the petitions from the Colony, cancelled the patent of the Colony and Virginia became a royal province. Before the reforms planned by the King could be effected he died, March 27th, 1625; and was succeeded by his son Charles I. The latter gave back to Virginia their popular governor, Sir George Yardley, who had established the House of Burgesses, the first legislative assembly in America.

Captain Martiau was Burgess from Kiskyake and the Island of Kent for 1632 and from Kiskyake for 1633.

The courts of Virginia were, by the very nature of the circumstance, much like the county courts of England, restricted in jurisdiction, but rather autocratic. In wide administrative powers lay their importance in the Colony. Governor Harvey appointed Captain Martiau Justice in 1633. The first court at which he sat was held July 12, 1633. The Justices present, according to the record, were: Capt. John Utye; Capt. Nicholas Martiau; Capt. Robert ffolgate; Esq. Wm. English; Lyonsth Roulston; Richard Townsend. His last appearance in court was on September 24, 1655. Occasionally the court met at the big Martiau house at Chiskyack, later named Yorktown.

At Co. hould att Capt. Nicholas Martiau the Eight and twentieth day of April 1636.

Present:

Cap't. John West Esq Govorns.
Cap't. Nicholas Martiau
Cap't. Rob. ffollgate
and John Chow
and Rich Townshonde
wist. John Choosman

A Co't sould on the 12th of June anno Donin's 1638

At the house of Cap't Nicholas Martiau in Charles County present:

Cap't. Christopher Wormely Esq.
Cap't. Nicholas Martiau
Cap't. Rich'd Townshond
Mr. Wm. Pryor
Mr. Ralph Wormeloch } Gent.

Protestant settlers in Virginia who were not of English birth were encouraged to become naturalized; but their citizenship thus acquired did not carry with it the right to hold office. However, this is just what the Huguenot Martiau was doing, over a period of more than thirty years. The explanation for this unique status is found in a qualifying order by the House of Burgesses, according to a record made by the General Court and recorded in 1657 by several of the County Courts:

Provided that Capt. Nico. Martu enjoy and hold all offices & employment, he having obtained his Denization in England.

Naturalization papers carrying with them the power to hold office at the time, were bestowed only by royal decree. Doubtless this favor was obtained by the Earl of Huntington, in whose interests Nicolas Martiau ventured to go to Virginia in 1620.

The Gallic temperament of the Virginia Huguenot frequently manifested itself. At the house of William Warren his voice was heard above the rest in denunciations and in demands for redress from grievances. When Burgess John Downman vilified him to his face, he had him haled into Court, as the following minute of the General Court discloses:

A Court held the 17th of January 1624

Peeter Eecall sworne & Examined sayeth that John Downeman vsed those oprobius speeches w'ch are mentioned in Cap. nicholes Marteu his Declartione.

* * * * * * * * *

Yt is ordered yt John Downeman for his oprobrius speeches vsed to Cap. nocholas Martue shall pay tenn pound fter' for a fyne and Acknouledge his faulte in the Publique congregation at Kichotan and then aske Cap' Martue forgivenes

At another time his volatile tongue forgot that it had been naturalized. It happened that as he and several men were coming in a boat from a ship that lay off the shore at Kecoughtan, now Hampden, the conversation turned to the old mooted question of the primacy of the King of England over the King of France. Although the English had been driven out of France more than a century and a half before, nevertheless the title of the English kings declared them to be sovereign of "England, Scotland, France and Ireland." It was just this that caused trouble in the boat, and brought the undaunted Captain before the General Court of the Colony, which records his trial on the charge of treason in quaint language:

the 15th of *Octob:* 1627

A COURT at *James Citty*. the 15th of *Octob:* 1627 being ꝑſent
Sr *George Yeardley* Knt Gouernor &c. And all ye Councell.

Enſigne *George Thomſon* ſworne & examined ſayth that in *May* 1626, being in a boate wth Mr *Mayhew* & Capt *Nicolas Martiau* at *Kecoughtan* comeing from aboard a ſhipp, they fell in talke about ye two Kings of *England* & *ffrance*, & Mr *Mayhew* ſayd that the King of *England* was King of *ffrance* & that the King in *ffrance* was but the *ffrence* [*French*] King & then Capt *Martiau* ſeemed to be very angry & ſayd that if the *Engliſh*-King were King of *England*, then ye *ffrench*-King was King of *ffrance:* and then ye ſaid Capt *Martiau* putting his hand to his breſt ſaid, *though I am here yet this ſparke is in* ffrance *& will not here the King wronged*, wherevppon they ye ſaid Mr *Mayhew* & ye ſaid Capt *Martiau* grew into ſuch anger as this deponent did thinke they would haue fallen out: And this is all yt this deponent can ſay

At this Court the ſayd Capt *Martiau* tooke the oath of Supremacy vppon ye holy Euangelifts.

(Reduced to two-thirds size of print in the Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, (1924), page 156.

Against this charge Martiau apparently offered no defense. The Governor and the Council weighing "hasty provoked words against loyal services and heroic deeds, meeted out no punishment," but asked that he take the oath of supremacy. This oath was required by all members at the opening session of the House of Burgesses.

The records of the Court contain an entry relative to an agreement entered into by Martiau for the purchase of a negro servant.

The second daie of *March* 1628

A. Cort at *James Citty.*

Mr. *Richard Bennett* on behalf of his vncle Mr. *Eduard Bennett* bound himself to delyver vnto Cap: *Martiau* one man servant w'th in the ages of 15 and 25 years, w'th in foreteene daies.

The Thrusting Out of Governor Harvey

The interesting circumstances surrounding the arrest of Nicolas Martiau for his part in the first open rebellion against tyranny and oppression on American shores are fascinating enough to call for a somewhat extended survey of their facts. During the winter of 1634-35 numerous clandestine meetings were held throughout the colony. They were attended by many of the leading citizens, and they were frequently graced by the presence of some of the Councilors. The arbitrary conduct of Governor Harvey was the subject of their discussions, and petitions for the redress of grievances were presented and signed. Captain Samuel Mathews, a member of the Council, wrote to his friend, John Wolstenholme, in London:

"The consideration of the wrong done by the governor to the whole Colony detayning the aforesaid letters to his majesty did exceedingly perplex them whereby they were made sensible of the condition of the present government."

At Yorktown, the home of Martiau, several gatherings of the angry planters were held. The last one, held in April at the house of William Warren, sheriff of York, was visited by several representatives of the Governor. These friends of Harvey, who had learned of the meeting, presented themselves to be admitted. "A servant meeting them told them they must not go in, . . . where upon they desisted and ended themselves to harken to the discourse among them. They then reported to Governor Harvey that many angry men made many angry speeches, and that they also directed many angry invectives against him. They said that in these demands for redress they observed the voices of Captain Nicolas Martiau, Captain Francis Pott, and Sheriff William English. Harvey lost little time

in sending officers to Yorktown who arrested the three spokesmen and brought them to Jamestown in irons.

In answer to the demand of the three men, asking Harvey for his reasons for holding them in arrest, the governor ironically replied: "They shall know at the gallows."

The governor feared that he might not be able to secure the desired conviction at the hands of a jury according to law from the Council, so he "declared it necessary that Marshall law should be executed upon" them. The Council was firm and adamant. Harvey flew into a rage, and paced up and down the room. Finally he sat down, and asked the Councilors to do the same. He then declared that each in his turn must definitely answer, without any consultation, this query: "What do you think they deserve that have gone about to persuade the people from their obedience to his Majestie's substitute?" The obstreperous Councilors flatly refused to answer the indignant Governor's question. "Then followed many bitter languages from him till the sitting ended."

Matters reached a climax at the following meeting of the Council on April 28, 1635. Here Harvey asked what the reason was for the circulation of petitions against him and he demanded to know which of the members of the council had any previous knowledge of the petitions. Mr. Minisie replied, on behalf of the Council, that the chief grievance of the people was the governor's detaining the letter of the Assembly to His Majesty the King. Rising from his seat, Harvey, in a great rage, advanced towards Minísie, and after striking him violently on his shoulder, shouted: "Do you say so? * * * I arrest you upon suspicion of treason to His Majesty." Immediately thereupon two of the Councilors, Utie and Mathews, rushed upon the storming governor, seized him, and declared: "And we the like to you." Dr. Potts passed a pre-arranged signal to someone who was stationed outside the meeting room, and immediately thereupon fifty armed men rushed in from their hiding places and seized the governor. Mr. Mathews said

to Harvey: "Sir, there is no harm intended you, save only to acquaint you with the grievances of the Inhabitants and to that end I desire you to sit down in your chayre." This was forcibly done, and the governor was compelled to listen to a recital of the wrongs of the people. Finally Mr. Mathews declared: "Sir, the peoples' fury is against you and to appease it is beyond our power, unlesse you please to goe for England, there to answer their Complaint."

Harvey replied somewhat to this end: that he had been made governor by the King and would not leave his post of duty without a command from him. The Council proceeded to release the prisoners of the Governor, and placed a heavy guard around Harvey, ostensibly to protect him from the wrecking vengeance of the people, but more likely with the purpose of knowing where he was and what he was doing. It was more like imprisonment than a guard of honor. Nicolas Martiau and William English returned to York. Not only did the Assembly meet and approve the actions of the Council, but they also requested, by a unanimous vote, the senior member of the Council, Francis West, brother to Lord De la Warre, to assume again the responsibilities of governor. Harvey, finding himself deserted on all sides, and entirely without any vestige of power left in the Council, agreed to return to England with the next sailing.

The King, who was displeased with the Colonists because they refused to grant him a monopoly in the tobacco trade, would not brook the high handed actions of the Council. Governor Harvey must go back if only for a brief period of time. In the retinue of Sir Harvey returning to Virginia, came a young man, George Read, of a distinguished family, who was destined, as we shall discover later, for a high place in the affairs of the Colony. Harvey at once set about to wreck vengeance on the Councilors who had thrust him out. Opposition to the high-handed methods of the reinstated Governor finally compelled him and his secretary, Kemp, to flee for safety leaving the gentleman George Read in charge of the governorship of the Colony.

The Kent Island Affair

Martiau's opposition to Governor Harvey, which resulted finally in his ejection, was due in a large measure to the Governor's sympathy with Lord Baltimore in the Kent Island affair, which according to Fiske "caused quarrels in families, separated friends and sowed distrust far and wide.

On the 16th of May, 1632, King Charles I commissioned "his trusty and well-beloved William Cayborne," who was the secretary of the Colony of Virginia, "to trade for furs and Corn in any region for which a patent had not yet been granted." On the 28th of May, 1631, he sailed from Deal, England, in the ship Africa with twenty men and a cargo of goods valued at 1138 pounds, 9 shillings, 8 pence, to establish a trading post on Kent Island far up the Chesapeake Bay. At Kiskyacke Nicolas Martiau, who was a partner in this project, awaited the arrival of Clayborne. He had assembled there men, cattle, and supplies. Together they sailed north to their new adventure and there

> entered upon the Isle of Kent, unplanted by any man, but possessed of the natives of that country, with about one hundred men and there contracted with the natives and bought their right to hold of the crown of England, to him and his company and their heirs, and by force and virtue thereof William Claiborne and his Company stood seized of the said island.

The island was divided into small farms, which were stocked with cattle. Houses were built, gardens laid out, orchards planted, vineyards set out, and a mill for the grinding of Corn was erected. Kiskyake and the Island of Kent were constituted a legislative district and Nicolas Martiau was chosen as the Burgess.

Meanwhile King Charles had granted the northern part of the province of Virginia to Lord Baltimore for a haven of refuge for persecuted Catholics. The Ark and The Dove, the two ships which carried Baltimore and his party, arrived at Jamestown in February, 1634. They were received by Governor Harvey with an enthusiastic welcome. After a short stay at the settlement of Jamestown they proceeded

up the Bay and made their settlement at St. Mary's. The people of Virginia protested strenously against having a colony of "papists" settled nearby. Lord Baltimore claimed that Kent Island lay within his domain, and he requested that Clayborne take the oath of allegiance, or else leave the island. Clayborne refused to do either. In this stand he was supported by the Virginia Assembly, of which Martiau was the representative for this district. Governor Harvey alone appeared to be in sympathy with Lord Baltimore. This angered the Virginians very much, and it caused the Adventurous Huguenot to openly join in the opposition to Governor Harvey.

Clayborne himself attempted to defend his possessions on Kent Island by force of arms, but he was overpowered. He then fled to Virginia, returned to England, and pressed his claims of prior rights before the King. The ruler first sustained the claim but finally decided in favor of Lord Baltimore. Clayborne, however, returned to Maryland and with his friends in Virginia and his representative in the Virginia House of Burgesses instigated a rebellion in 1648 and drove Calvert out of the Colony. Calvert reorganized his forces and the next spring recaptured St. Mary's and repossessed Kent Island. In 1652 the Parliament which had ordered the King beheaded, appointed a commission to govern Maryland, of which Clayborne and William Fuller, a son-in-law of Martiau, were members.

As a result Clayborne was restored to his rights on Kent Island. William Fuller was the surveyor for the Province of Virginia, and he was married to Sarah Martiau, a daughter of the adventurous Huguenot. He was a justice of the Province in 1654, and was one of the commissioners chosen to negotiate with the Susquehannock Indians. He was the leader of the Puritan party, which on March 25th, 1655, clashed with the Proprietory forces commanded by Captain Stone. The Puritans outnumbered Captain Stone's little army and their triumph was complete. Captain Fuller was made Governor of the province. Several

fruitless efforts were made to reconcile the two groups. Cromwell became impatient with the Puritans both in England and in the colonies, and cast about for allies to hold the Protectorate in power over against the Anglicans, who were known to favor the restoration of the monarchy. The Puritan leader found it advantageous to treat with Lord Baltimore and the Catholics in Maryland.

Finally, Charles II re-established Lord Baltimore in his rights, and the Proprietor of Maryland sent his son Philip Calvert to Maryland as Governor on the 24th of June, 1660. A general pardon was issued, and Captain Fuller found it convenient "to retire and obscure himself" for a time.

Chapter VI

JANE MARTIAU

FROM the chronicles and narratives of early Colonial Virginia we can catch only a few faint glimpses of the obscure wife of Nicolas Martiau. These several references, however, present sufficient material so that we can paint in outline form a shadow picture of the progenitrix of many a noted Virginian. One of these references to Mrs. Martiau is from the pen of the Captain himself. In a letter to the Earl of Huntington, dated "Elizabeth City in Virgina, December 12, 1625," we find Martiau proudly announcing himself as "now both a husband and a father"; and he further states that there are "little ones." He also informs his patron that his "wife also (although unknowne as yet to yr Ho'rs) is bold to present unto your noble Lady, a small token of Tobacco." The letter fails to give us any clue as to her origin or her arrival in the colony. It also fails to tell us who she is, so we are forced to seach elsewhere to find her name and the circumstances regarding her coming to America.

The Court records of the Colony, happily, supply us further with a bit of definite information regarding part of the name of Mrs. Nicolas Martiau, but they also fail to disclose her maiden name and the time of her arrival. This second and more significant piece of documentary evidence concerning the wife of Nicolas Martiau is an entry in the

minutes of the Council and General Court of Virginia under the date of July 5th, 1627: "At this court Mrs. Jane Martiau delivered in an Inventory of the Estate of Left. Eduard Bartley, deceased, upon her oath." From this it is evident that Jane Martiau was the widow of Lieutenant Eduard Bartley. Among the list of "head rights" allowed to Captain Martiau for having made a settlement on the York River in 1630, appear, among other names, those of "Mrs. Jane Martiau," his wife, and "Jane Bartley, her daughter."

The Muster or Census of Virginia reported, January 1624, has this informing entry:

> Liuetennt Edward Barkley in the Vnitie
> m's Jane Barkley in the Seafloure
> Jane Barkley his daughter.

There is also preserved "A List of Names of the Living in Virginia february the 16 1623." This list shows that among the persons at Elizabeth City were: Capt. Nich: Marteaw; Leftennt Ed: Barkley; and Jane Barkley.

The Sea Flower, on which Jane Barkley came to the Colony, as will be seen later, made her voyage to Virginia in 1621. The Census of 1624 lists the following parties as having come on the Sea Flower:

m' William Benet, minister	John his son
Eduard Sparshott, aged 31 years	Sarah wife of John Chew
Elkinton Ratliffe	Sisly wife of John Stone
Thomas Powell	m's Jane Bartley
Francis Gibbs, a boy	Elizabeth Phillipes aged 23
Elizabeth Salter aged 7 years	Ann Savage
Ann wife of John Uty	

The number of passengers seems small, but it must be remembered that in the horrible year of 1622 almost one-third of the inhabitants of Virginia were slain by the Indians. Circumstances seem to indicate that the last five, named in the above list of passengers on the Sea Flower, were maidens at the time of their arrival in the Colony; and that at least three of them were married at the time of the taking of the Census.

They were apparently a bevy of those "young, handsome, and honestly edicated maids" of "good bringing up by their parents or friends of good worth," sent over by the Virginia Company, in response to the earnest appeals of the homesick young men in the colony, to be "disposed in marriage to the most industrious of planters."

"We have used extraordinary care and diligence in the choice of them," writes the secretary of the company, "and have received none who have not had good testimony of theire honest life and carriage." To be sure, the planters had to woo and win them. For, declared the secretary, "the liberty of marriage we dare not infringe upon." Of course, the fortunate gentlemen were to recompense the company for their passage, and history informs us that in most of the cases payment was made in pounds of tobacco rather than in pounds sterling. The price in tobacco was one hundred and fifty pounds of the best leaf tobacco. History also informs us that the payment was not very long in forthcoming.

Although all of the eight ships sent out by the Virginia Company in the summer of 1621 arrived safely in the Colony with all their passengers "in good health not one dyinge either by Sea or Land," danger, however, had lurked in the way for the Sea Flower. Captain Rayden of the Marmaduke, one of the eight ships, in a letter to the Company, reported that the Tiger "in her passage beinge driven by ill weather to farr the north Cape fell into the hande of Turke in her waye but it pleased God to deliver her out of their hande by a strange accident." And thus she was permitted to bring her people safely to Virginia. The Turkish captain apparently after having boarded the vessel and having examined the papers, requested the Tiger to sail on, declaring "that they only wanted the Sea Flower wherein Capt. Hamer went wch the expected would be there within a fewe Dayes." The pirates, doubtless feared that they might find themselves in precarious circumstances should one or more of the other English ships come

upon them with the Tiger already on their hands. The Sea Flower having turned westward before reaching the North Cape on the Coast of Africa, brought her passengers safely to Jamestown, ignorant of the trap that had been set for their captain and his ship.

Brown in "The First Republic in America," on page 613, presents a catalogue of the persons sent to the Virginia Colony under the Virginia Company's Charters between the years 1609 and 1615. The eighth name on this list is that of Eduard Berkeley. These persons, the writer declares, "were all entitled to land under the Great Charter of November 28, 1618." Therefore, Eduard Berkeley must have come to the Colony no later than 1615.

Recent discoveries by genealogists in Virginia lead one to believe that Eduard Bartley or Berkeley was the son of Sir John Berkeley, who came to Virginia in 1621, with a company of iron workers and established a furnace at Falling Springs, where he and the entire party there with the exception of two boys, who hid themselves among the bushes, were killed by the savages, in 1622. Conflicting statements are found in writings on the early history of Virginia as to when and where Lieutenant Eduard Berkley was killed. The time and place is said to have been Hog Island, in 1622. This date would suggest that he lost his life in the massacre. However, his name appears in both the Census of 1623 and of 1624. Perhaps one is not far wrong in assigning the time and place of his death as Hog Island early in 1625. That he left a widow Jane and a daughter Jane is well attested.

Although there is no documentary evidence to warrant the unqualified statement that Jane Bartley was "a dove," as the maids who volunteered to go to Virginia are referred to in Virginian social circles, the circumstances nevertheless are so cumulative in effect as to leave little doubt. All efforts to discover the maiden name of Mrs. Jane Bartley and later the wife of Captain Nicolas Martiau have been futile; and it seems that the family name of the earliest

maternal ancestor in Virginia of George Washington must remain unknown.

Jane Martiau died before 1640 and was buried most likely in the family burial plot not far from the big house, where later her daughter, Elizabeth Read, and her husband, Colonel George Read, were buried whose gravestones were recently unearthed. Here undoubtedly were also buried the remains of Captain Nicolas Martiau, and Nicolas Martiau, junior. The latter is believed to have died before reaching majority.

According to an entry in the County Court records, Captain Martiau appears to have married, second, Isabella Beech. But since there is no reference to his wife in the will, she, no doubt, passed away before the making of the will, which is on record in the Court House in Yorktown.

The children of Nicolas and Jane Martiau were:

Nicolas Martiau, Jr., who died before reaching majority.

Elizabeth Martiau, married to Colonel George Read. (See Read Family.)

Mary Martiau, married to Colonel John Searsbrook, a leader in Bacon's Rebellion.

Sarah Martiau, married to Captain William Fuller, the Puritant Governor of Maryland.

The original will of Nicolas Martiau is no longer in existence. Happily, however, a transcript, made at a later date is on record in the Court House at Yorktown in Volume *No.* 1, *Deeds, Orders and Wills.* It is of special interest to note that in his will Martiau provides for, and sets free, his two negro servants. In this generous provision for his slaves he anticipated his illustrious great, great, great grandson, George Washington, by almost a century and a half. It is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, will on record in Virginia in which a planter provides for and gives freedom to slaves.

Will of Nicholas Martiau

Nicholas Martiau's Will—D. O. No. 1, page 337.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Nicholas Martiau, of the County and Parrish of York, Gent: being very sich and weak in body but of sound and perfect memory blessed be God doe make ordain constitute and appoint this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme as following revoking annulling and making void and by these presents cancelling & disclaiming all in all manner of former and other Will or Wills written or noncupative all codicils legacies and bequeaths whatsoever by me at any time before the ensealing of this my last Will made signed and sealed or otherwise by word or mouth or made and delivered; and appoint this one to stand and be my last Will and Testament as follows:— First I bequeath my soule unto the hands of God my maker hoping and assuredly believing that when this life shall end I shall through the merit of Jesus Christ my Redeemer to enjoy everlasting rest and happiness and my body to the earth from whence it came to be decently buried.

Item for that estate which Almighty God hath been pleased to lend me in this world I hereby give bequeath and dispose thereof in manner and for following—

Item I give and bequeath to my eldest daughter Elizabeth wife of George Read, Esq., and the heirs of her body begotten or to be begotten forever all that my divident of land situate lying and being in the said parish and county of York except as hereunder excepted with all houses and appurtenances.

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter, Mary Searsbrook, wife of John Searsbrook so much of my said divident of land in York Parish as is situate and lying beyond the swamp (viz) on the southward side of that swamp called commonly Brocces swamp upon part of which the said John is now seated to be held by the said Mary and her heirs lawfully begotten and to be begotten forever with appurtenances—

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Read and her heirs forever my old mare with her whole increase male and female to her and her heirs except the first mare foal she shall bring after my decease which I have by gift and bequeath with the whole increase thereof to my daughter, Sarah, wife of Capt. Fuller and her heirs forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my loving daughter, Mary Searsbrook and her heirs forever the mare foal now running with my mare with whole increase male and female—

Item—I give and bequeath to my loving daughter Elizabeth Read, my watch.

Item—I give to my said daughter Elizabeth and her heirs my gray gelding but my son John Searsabrook to make use of for his occasions two years after my decease when he shall desyre the same.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Fuller, wife of Capt. William Fuller above named and to her heirs forever all my divident of land lying in Potomac and containing two thousand acres but in case it shall not be seated by some of them (viz) Capt. Fuller or his said wife or heirs at least one month before expiration of time limited by the patents for seating then the same to be made sale of executrixes hereunder or named and the produce thereof to be equally divided between my said three loving daughters for the good of them and their children.

Item—My Will is that within one year after my decease all cattle now in my possession marked with my daughters "Fullers mark" shall be divided for the good of her and her children. I doe also give and bequeath to her and her heirs forever ten cows more out of my stock or to be bought out of my estate with their whole increase, male and female, and also a Bull to be delivered within a year as aforesaid.

Item—I give to my loving son, George Read, Esq., all my wearing apparel except my stuft suite and coate and new dimity caster which I hereby bequeath to my Sonn John Searsbrook and also Will that five pounds ready money now lying by me to be equally divided between my two sons-in-law.

Item—My Will that at finishing the next crop after my debtsare satisfied my two negroes Phill and Nicholas shall be free and that each of them have then delivered by my executrixes one cow and three barrells of corn, clothes, and also maybe to build them a house but they or either of them shall hire themselves after their said freedom or before or shall remove from the land hereunder appointed them then they or he so doing to return to my executor as for the good of them and their children and my will is that they have land sufficient for themselves to plant in the said field where William Lee lived for their lives or the life of the longer liver of them.

Item—I give and bequeath to Hugh Roy lately my servant one 3 year old heifer with her increase to be delivered on demand after my decease.

Item—I give and bequeath to my above named two loving daughters Elizabeth Read and Mary Searsbrook for the good of themselves and their children all the rest of my estate whatsover in Virginia or elsewhere to be equally divided between them but this division not to be made until all my debts and legacies be satisfied which said several debts are to be paid out of the part of my estate above given to

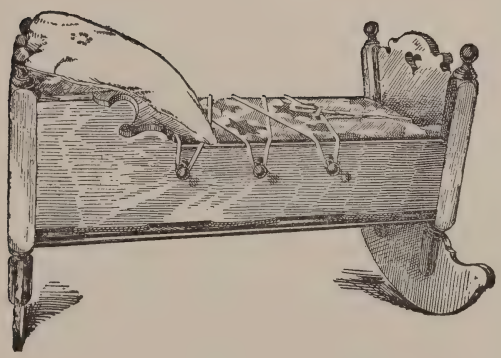
my said two daughters and their children without any charge to my daughter Sarah or her heirs.

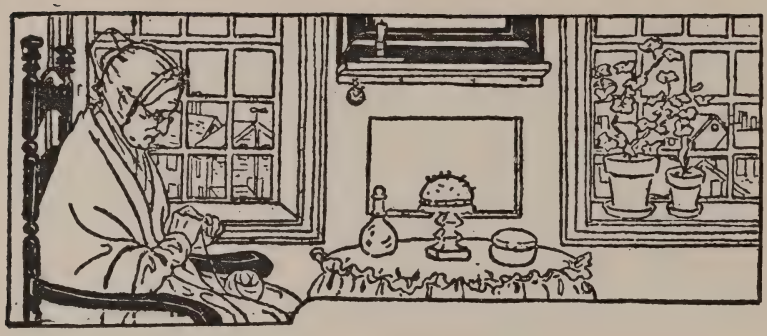
Item—Lastly, I doe by these presents nominate and appoint confirm my two beloved daughters Elizabeth and Mary joint executrixes of this my last Will and Testament to see that the same performed and kept in confirmation of this my said last Will and Testament and of every matter clause or thing therein contained I have hereto set my hand and seal this 1st day of March One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty Six.

NICHOLAS MARTIAN, (SEAL)

Seal and Signed in the presence of us
Nicholas Trott Tho. Ballard
Proved in Court April 24, 1657 p sacramentum
Nicholas Trott & Th. Ballard
Cl Curia & Recor eodem die & ano.

Deeds, Orders, Wills No. 1, page 377.





Chapter VII

THE READ FAMILY

ELIZABETH Martiau, oldest daughter of Nicolaus Martiau, was born at Elizabeth City, Virginia, late in 1625, and died at Yorktown in 1686. She was married to Lieutenant Colonel George Read, a scion of the well know English family of the Reads of Facombe. His father was Robert Read, Esq., and his mother was Lady Mildred Windebank, daughter of Sir Thomas Windebank, Duke of Norfolk, Clerk of the Signet of Elisabeth and James. His uncle, Sir Francis Windebank, was Secretary of State to Charles I of England. Robert Read, private secretary to Sir Francis Windebank, was an older brother. The Dukes of Norfolk earlier had intermarried with royalty. Colonel George Read, like other of the younger sons of the English nobility, sought to improve his fortune in Virginia. He seems to have come to Virginia in some official capacity with Governor Sir John Harvey when the latter was returned to the Colony by the King after he had been deposed by the Council and sent back to England. In a letter written from Virginia early in 1637 he states that he is "still at the Governor's House."

He appears to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Colony. During the absence of Richard Kemp,

who was sent to England, Read served as secretary of the Colony. Governor Harvey, finding it convenient a second time to leave for England suddenly, left the affairs of the Colony in the hands of the acting secretary. In this way George Read was acting Governor of the Colony for a time. The King's Council officially elected him secretary of the Colony of Virginia August 27, 1640, and in 1649 his name appears as a Burgess from James City.

The marriage of Secretary George Read and Elizabeth Martiau took place at Yorktown in 1641. Not long thereafter they established a plantation home at the site of Williamsburg. Here their daughter Mildred was born. She was named for her grandmother, Mildred Windebank Read. The name Mildred has persisted for generations in many branches of the family. Mildred Read was married to Augustine Warner, of Warner Hall, and their daughter, Mildred Warner, became the wife of Lawrence Washington, grandfather of George Washington.

Nicolas Martiau was now advancing in years and the Reads removed from Williamsburg to Yorktown. In 1652 we find Colonel Read a justice for the County of York. In 1656 he was elected one of the Burgesses, and in the following year he was elected to the Council of the Colony, which office was confirmed by Charles II by a royal commission in 1660. This office he retained until his death. In 1659 he was Colonel of County of York, and he was a member of the Council which "unanimously concurred in the election of William Berkley to be the present Governor of this Colony." His last will and testament was proven in the General Court at Jamestown, November 21, 1671. In it Elizabeth Read, relict, is named executrix.

The text of a patent, for 2000 acres of land on the Planketank River, to Colonel Read is somewhat confusing. It is quite apparent that several prior transactions are involved. The first twelve persons for whom head rights are granted are again the head rights assigned to him by his father-in-law, Captain Martiau.

Va. Land Office Patent Bk. 2, page 165

To all, etc., whereas, etc., know you that I the said Sir William Berkeley do with the consent of the Councill of State accordingly give and grant unto George Read, gent., two thousand acres of land on the south side of the Peanketank and on the westward side of Chiskyak Creek and beginning at the mouth thereof and thence running by the said creek and the head branch thereof Sw by W 650 poles unto a marked oak and thence NW 520 poles unto a marked white oak and thence NE 480 poles unto the river side, etc., thence down by the said river and —— thereto SE by E a half apoint East 780 poles unto the place where it began, said land being due the said George Read by and for the transportation of forty persons into the colony whose names are in records mentioned under this patent. To have and to hold, etc., which payment is to be made seven years after the date thereof and not before.

Dated the 2nd day of November, 1648.

Capt. Nich. Martin	Charles Justion (?)	Francis Compton
Mrs. Jane Martin	Roger Leanim	Mr. Geo. Read
Jane Bartlett	John Fryer	Sackford Brewster (2)
Elizabeth Martin	Richard Haward	Mich. Gaugrine
George Brookes	Jno. Jenerles (?)	Thos. Nightingale
Elizabeth Sharpless	Jno. Corasue	Owen Hughs
Robt. Brown	Walter Pitchfork	John Parvin
Robert Awly (Ashby)	William Richard	John Peirce
John Felton	John York	John Humphrys
William Galipin	Peter Ford	Jno. Wilks
John Broach	Ann Hilton	Edward Mason
1 Negro	John Shirt	George Smith
1 Negro (1)	Wassett Reyner	Fra. Batherp (3)
Ann Lockley	Jone, his Wife	

1. The first ten names are enclosed within a bracket.

2. These are assigned by Mr. Read to Edw. Kemp in order to make good a patent of 500 acres granted to him the 18th of Oct., 1650.

3. These make good a patent for the said George Read dated the 18th of Oct., 1650.

In regrading Buckner street, several years ago, the steam-shovel brought up two gravestones, which upon close examination proved to be the tombstones of Colonel George Read and his wife, Elizabeth Martiau. The exact spot where these memorials were found is 60 steps north from Main street on the west side of Buckner street, near the pole of the electric power line. This place is less than a

square from the E. E. Slaight house, which is believed to cover a part of the foundations of the original Martiau-Read house.

The names on the tombstones were apparent but the dates were partly oblierated. Experts were engaged to recut the inscriptions, but in spite of careful deciphering, several errors appear to have been made in the case of the gravestone of Elizabeth Read.

Circumstances place the date of the birth of Elizabeth Read as 1625. Her will which is dated February 10, 1685, was probated January 24, 1686. Wills are usually probated within thirty days after the decease of the maker. Hence, we may assume that Elizabeth Read died either late in 1685 or early in 1686. The latter probably is the case. The change of but three numerals in the dates on the gravestone would bring the inscription in harmony with discoveries made since the recutting of the memorials: birth, 1625; death, 1686; and age, 61.

HERE LYETH INTERED COLLEL
GEORGE READ ESQR. WHO
WAS BORN YE 25TH DAY OCTOBER
IN YE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1608
AND DECEASED OCTOBER 1674
HE BEING IN THE 66TH YR. OF HIS
AGE.

HERE LYETH INTERED ELIZA-
BETH MARTIAU DECEASED
WIFE OF GEORGE READ ESQR'
[WHO WAS BORN IN YE YEARE
OF OUR LORD 1605 AND DECEASED]
YE YEARE 1676 SHE BEING IN
YE 71ST YEARE OF HER AGE.

The part in brackets was altogether illegible.

CHILDREN OF COLONEL GEORGE AND ELIZABETH READ

1. ~~John~~ Read—the eldest son of Colonel George Read, was Justice of York County in 1692, and subsequently. He was married to Mary Lilly, a daughter of John Lilly. She survived her husband for a decade. In her will, probated November 20, 1722, she mentions sons, John, Samuel and Francis; a brother John; and grandchildren William Smith and Mary Nelson. The will of John Read was proven March 16, 1712. In it he mentions, besides his wife Mary, and brothers Benjamin and Thomas, the following children:

morials

John Read of Kings and Queens.
Margaret Read, wife of Thomas Nelson (see Nelson family).
Thomas Read.
George Read.
Samuel Read.
Mildred Read, was married first to James Goodwin, and second to Lawrence Smith, and was likewise his second wife.

~~2.~~ Robert Read, who on February 24, 1690, together with his brothers Francis Read and Benjamin Read, had partition and division made of their lands, formerly the land of their father, George Read, deceased, located in the Parish and County of York, as follows:

"Beginning at the river-side at a Rock lying by the water and running thence S. 39 W. on the Northwest side of a small swamp, which is a little above the Well where the Ships usually water and thence running into the woods keeping the same course by a line of marked trees unto a marked Gum, which stands by the side of a branch which runs into a swamp which parts this land from the land of David Condon."

The deed recites that this division is according to the will of George Read.

3. Francis Read, was married first to Jane Chisman, a daughter of Edmund Chisman, a Justice of York, and second to Jane ———. He had issue with both wives.

4. Thomas Read succeeded his father in political honors. He was a stout upholder of Governor Berkeley and was one of the councillors especially singled out for denunciation and vengeance by Bacon in his proclamation. He married Lucy Gwynn, and had a large family, among whom were:

Thomas Read, born 1697; died 1739.
John Reed.
Lucy Read, born 1701; married John Dixon.
Mildred Read, married Major Philip Roots.
Mary Read, married Mordica Trockmorton.
[?] Colonel Clement Read, born January, 1707.

5. Benjamin Read, having entered into the possession of a part of his father's plantation, sold in the same year (1691) fifty acres of land to the County of York, for the purpose of establishing a short town or a county court-house town. The county seat was removed hither in 1698. The original plan for Yorktown is in the office of the court house. It is dated September 24, 1691.

The Governor of the province in 1699, recommended Benjamin Read, "among the gentlemen of estate and standing" suitable for appointment to the council. He died in 1700 and the honor which his father was deemed worthy of, fell upon his son, John Read, of Gloucester county.

6. Mildred Read, married Augustus Warner, Jr. (See Warner family.)

7. Elizabeth Read was married to Captain Thomas Chisman. He qualified as the Justice of York County, Virginia, on August 24, 1860, and was the Burgess in 1685. His age in 1690 was given as 38 years. His will was proven July 18, 1715. From the will, the family Bible, and the parish records, the following chart of his children has been made:

1. Thomas Chisman died December 11, 1722, leaving issue:

Edmund Chisman, will proven August 18, 1735, married Elizabeth Chapman, and had four children: Thomas, John, Mary, and Anne. The widow married secondly, James Goodwin, his first wife.

John Chisman married Mary, daughter of Dr. Robert Phillipson. Children:

Cathrine.
Anna L.
Elizabeth.
Thomas, died April 7, 1727.
George, married Mary ——, and had a daughter Mildred.

2. Mildred Chisman, born February 19, 1675, was married to Colinel Lawrence Smith. He was sheriff of York County and a member of the House of Burgesses. Their descendants are both numerous and notable. He married second, Mildred Read, daughter of George Read. In 1791 he laid out Yorktown for a County town. to Lucus.

3. Elizabeth Chisman, born November 8th, 1681, was married to Lucus.

4. Colonel John Chisman, on December 22, 1708, was married to Elinor, daughter of Henry and Diana Howard. She was born July 25, 1690, and died February 8, 1787. He was the grandfather of Colonel John Chisman of the Revolution. They had issue:

Elizabeth, born 1709; died 1717.
John, born 1713; died 1735.

Diana, born 1715; died 1735.
Elinor, born 1717; died 1765.
Henry, born 1720; died 1770.
Mary, born 1723; died 1781.
Jane, born March 2, 1686.
George born January 15, 1689; died October 6, 1740.
Sarah, born May 2, 1690.
Anne, born December 20, 1692.

5. Jane Chisman, born March 21, 1686.
6. George Chisman, born January 15, 1689; died October 6, 1710.
7. Sarah Chisman, born May 2, 1690.
8. Anna Chisman, born December 20, 1692.

WILL OF ELIZABETH MARTIAU READ

In the Name of God Amen: the 10th Day of ffebruary in the year of o'r Lord God one Thousand six hundred eighty and five I Elizabeth Read of York parish in the County of York being weake in body, but of good and p'fect memory, Thanks be to Almighty God, Calling to Remembrance the uncertain Estate of this transitory life, And that all fflesh must yielde unto Death, when it shall please God to Call. Doe make constitute ordaine and declare This my last Will and Testament In manner and form following Revoking and Anulling by these presents, All and any Testament or Testaments, Will and Wills heretofore made by me and declared either by word or writing, and this to be taken for my last Will, and Testament and none other, and first being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my heart for any sins past, most humbly desireing for forgiveness for the same, I give and commit my soule unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redemer in whom and by the meritts of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe assuredly to be saved, and that my soule with my body att the Generall Day of Resurrection shall rise againe with Joye, and through the meritts of Christ's Death and passion inheritt the Kingdom of heaven prepared for his Elect, and my body to be decently buryed where and in such place as my sonn Robert Read shall appoint,

And for the settling my Temporall Estate, such goods, Cattle, Chattells and debts as it hath pleased God farr above my deserts to bestown upon me, I doe order give and dispose of in manner and forme ffollowing, that is to say, that all my Debts, and dues that I owe in Right or conscience to any manner of p'son or p'sons whatsoever, be truly paid in convenient time after my Decease, by my Executor hereafter named.

Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my sonn Robert Read, one Negro man named Peter and Brigitt his wife, and one mollotta boy named Dick, one negro woman named Tony, one ffrench Nickolice

Morell, and one woman servant named Mary Jane Tisso, the Said negroes I give unto my said sonn Robert with their increase.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Ffrancis Read, one negro man named Sandy one negro woman named Bess, one negro boy named Peter with their increase.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Benjamine Read one negro man named Will and Jane his wife with their increase.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Read one negro man named Jeffry Nimino his wife with her child, a Boy named Tom, and one negro boy named Will also one negro man named Jack my said son Thomas Read Shipping Tobacco for England until he hath paid the full summ of twenty five pounds unto my Executor after named, provided itt be not paid before my decease, the said negroes I give unto my said sonn Thomas with their increase.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Chisman one negro Woman named Kate, one negro woman named Pegg with her child a Mollatta Girle named Dina with their Increase.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my grand-daughter Mildred Chisman one negro Girle named Murriah with her Increase.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my grand-daughter Eliz. Chisman one negro Girle named Hannah with her increase.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Benjamin the ffeather bed I lye on with the furniture belonging to itt three pairs of sheets three silver spoons three peuter Dishes and one Iron pott.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Thomas good ffeather and furniture three pairs of Sheets, three silver spoons three peuter Dishes and one Iron pott.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my Daughters Elizabeth Chisman and Mary Read all my wearing Apparill to be Equally Divided between them.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Benjamin one young mare of three or fouer years old.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Thomas one young mare of three or fouer years old.

Itm. I give unto my son Benjamin two cows of ffouer years old and one heafer with his pportion of the stock of Cattle which belonged unto his Brother George Read Dece'd according to ye Division already made.

Itm. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mildred Warner the mourning Ring I usually ware.

Itm. My Will and desire is that all such servents Cattle and other movables as shall belonge unto my two sonns Benjamin and Thomas Read as before mentioned Remaine and be in the care and custody of my sonn Robert Read untill my said two sonns Benjamin

and Thomas come to the age of one and twenty years, allowing my said two sonns such necessaries apparell as they shall have occasion for Duerring there nonage to be allowed out of the pp'itss of their ffore menconed Servants Labors, also my will and desire is that my sonn Robert Read when my two sonns Benjamin and Thomas doe come to age and Reaceive their Estates, that then they have allowed to each of them by my said sonn Robert, Corn sufficient for one year's provision for them selves and servants and all their servants sufficently cloathed.

Itm. My Will and desire is that if itt should please God to take to himself either of my two youngest sonns Benjamin or Thomas before they come to the full age of one and twenty years, That then the Survivor to Injoye and posses whatsoever is given and bequeathed to him that is Deceased, but if itt Should please God that both my said to youngest sonns should Dye before they cum to Age as aforesaid that then my two sonns Robert and ffrancis Read doe posses and injoye whatsoever is given and bequeathed unto my two Sonns Benjamin and Thomas to be equally Divided between them.

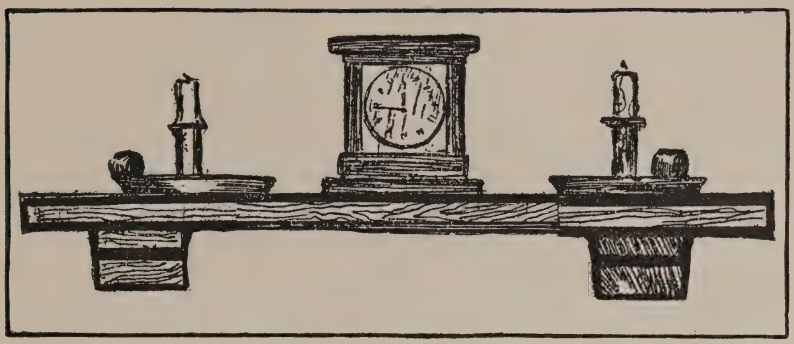
Itm. It is my will and Desire and I doe hereby give and bequeath unto my son Robert Read all my Stock of Cattle sheep, horses, hoggs, goods Chattles, Debts, bills mdse and accounts whatsoever is may or shall be or belong to me nott being already bequeathed to any p'son before expressed. In this my last Will and Testament, nominating appointing and declaring my well beloved Sonn Robert Read the Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament.

It is my Will and Desire that my well beloved Sonn Mr. Thomas Chisman, Mr. Edward Noss and Mr. Thomas Barbar be overseers to See that this my last Will and Testament be Carefully and Truly pperformed.

Eliz: Read (X) Seale

Signed and Sealed in the presence of
David Condon
Tho. Periman
his
Charles X A. Allen.
mark

Jan'ury the 24th 168 6-7
Prov'd then in open Court by the oaths of the Wittnesses and a probatt is granted to the Executor therein named and is Recorded.
Test
I. Sedgwicke D————



Chapter VIII

THE WARNER FAMILY

THE oldest daughter of Colonel George Read and Elizabeth Martiau was Mildred Read. She was married to Augustine Warner, the Second. It was from this ancestor in the Warner line that Augustine Washington, father of George, derived his baptismal name. Augustine Warner, Senior, came from England to the Colony of Virginia about the year 1650, and upon his arrival in the New World he settled in York county. Within two years after his arrival in York, he became a Captain in the Provincial Militia and a Justice for the county. In the Colonial Annals for Virginia his name is designated by the term *gentleman,* which means that he is descended from a family which is honored by armorial bearings. In the same year, 1652, he became a Burgess in the Provincial Assembly. After a few years' residence in York he removed his household to a place in Gloucester county along the Piankitank River, and he named it "Warner Hall." In the year 1659 he was elected to the House of Burgesses from his new home. He was associated with Colonel George Read in the Governor's Council, and in this capacity, he voted to concur in the election of Sir William Berkeley as governor by the House of Burgesses. He continued as a member of the Council until his death in 1674. He was aged sixty-three years.

Augustine Warner I, and his wife, who is said to have been Mary Markas, had a number of children. They had one son who was named after his father, and at least three daughters. One of these daughters is said to have married David Cant; another daughter, Isabella, is supposed to have been the wife of Major John Lewis, son of Robert, the Immigrant. However, there is definite proof that their third daughter, Sarah, was married to Colonel Lawrence Towneley. This was the beginning of an illustrious line, for their daughter, Alice Towneley, married John Grymes I. Hon. John Grymes II, of Middlesex, their son, was a member of both the House of Burgesses and the Council. Alice Grymes, who later became the mother of Governor John Page, was a sister to John Grymes II. Another one of the children of John Grymes I was Charles, whose daughter became the wife of Colonel Henry Lee, of Prince William county. She was the mother of Light Horse Harry of Revolutionary fame, and the grandmother of General Robert E. Lee.

In the cemetery at Warner Hall the grave-stones for Augustine Warner and his wife, Mary, tell us of their ages:

Augustine Warner, Deceased
ye 24 of December 1674
Aged 63 yeares 2M th 26 Ds.
The dead whilest most men live he cannot dy
His name will live fresh in their memory
True worth is highly shown in living well
When future ages of his praise shall tell

Mary Warner ye wife of
Augustine Warner, Esq., was Born
15th of May 1614 And Dyed ye 11th Day
of August 1662

The only son of Augustine Warner I of whom there is any record was Colonel Augustine Warner II. To distinguish him from his father, he was called "Speaker

Warner." His portrait in his wig and the gown of the speaker of the House of Burgesses hangs in the State Library at Richmond. He was sent to England, as was the custom among the Virginia gentry, to be educated. In the matriculation book of the Merchant Tailors' School in London he is entered as "the oldest son of Augustine Warner, gentleman of Virginia." He is said to have spent some time at Cambridge. At the age of twenty-four he was chosen to represent the County of Gloucester in the House of Burgesses. He was the speaker of the House at the time of Bacon's Rebellion. In the Council, of which he was a member at the time of his death, he was a supporter of Governor Berkeley. He was buried in the family cemetery at Warner Hall alongside of his parents. The inscription on the grave-stone reads:

Here Lyeth the Body of
Co ll. Augustine Warner
who was born ye 3d of
June 1642 and Died
ye 19th of June 1681.

To Augustine Warner and Elisabeth Read were born six children: three sons who died young, and three daughters, each of whom left many descendants:

Augustine Warner.
Robert Warner.
George Warner.
Mildred Warner, who married Lawrence Washington, son of the immigrant, Colonel John Washington and Anne Pope.
Mary Warner, was married to John Smith of Purton. They had many children. Among them were:

1. John Smith, who married Anne Alexander. She married, second, Colonel Henry Willis.
2. Elizabeth Smith, married, first, Henry Harrison; second, Colonel Francis Willis.
3. Augustine Smith, married Sarah Carver.

Elizabeth Warner was married to John Lewis, of Gloucester. She inherited Warner Hall. (See Lewis family.)

Chapter IX

THE LEWIS FAMILY

ELIZABETH WARNER, youngest daughter of Speaker Augustine Warner and Mildred Read, was married to Colonel John Lewis, of Gloucester. She was born in Cheeskake, now Yorktown, November 24, 1672, and died at Warner Hall February 5, 1720, aged 47 years, 2 months and 12 days. Colonel John Lewis, her husband, was a Justice of Gloucester, a Judge of the General Court, a Burgess and a member of the Royal Council. He was also Colonel and County Lieutenant of Gloucester. The records show that he was both a large land and slave holder. There were perhaps few men in Virginia of greater wealth in his day, and none of higher standing. He was the son of Major John Lewis of Gloucester, whose wife is believed to have been Isabella Warner, a daughter of Augustine Warner I. The dates of his birth and death are obtained from the inscription on the tombstone, still standing in the family graveyard at Warner Hall, in Gloucester:

Here Lyeth Interred
the Body of Collo. John Lewis
son of John and Isabella Lewis
and one of his Majestys Hon'ble
Council for his Colony who was
born ye 30th of November 1669 & departed
this life on ye 14th of November 1725

Nearby is the gravestone of his wife with the inscription:

Here Lyeth Interr'd ye Body
of Elizabeth Lewis the
Daughter of Col. Augustine Warner and Mildred
his Wife and late wife of John Lewis, Esq.
She was Born at Chesake the 24th of November, 1672
Aged 47 Years and 2 Months and 12 Days,
and was a Tender Mother of 14 children.
She Departed this Life the 5th
Day of February 1719-20

Major John Lewis, the father of Colonel John Lewis, was the son of Robert Lewis, who is said to have been from Brecon, Wales, and to have emigrated to Gloucester about 1635. He is known to have had two sons and two daughters, the names of the latter unknown. The sons were: Major William Lewis and Major John Lewis. William seems to have died without issue. His estate of Chemoikins appears to have descended in the family of his brother John.

To Colonel John Lewis and Elizabeth Warner there were born fourteen children. Unfortunately the Parish Register is mutilated, and not all the names are recorded. However, the names of five of them are known:

1. John Lewis, born 1694; married Catharine Fielding.
2. Charles Lewis, born 1696; married Mary Howell. His estate on the Potomac in what is now Goochland County he named "Bird," on account of which he was known as Colonel Charles Lewis of the Bird. His will shows that he had eight children, three daughters and five sons:
    1. John Lewis, married Jane Lewis.
    2. Robert Lewis, married Jane Woodson.
    3. Charles Lewis, married Mary Randolph.
    4. Howell Lewis, married Mildred Willis.
    5. James Lewis, married ——— Taylor.
    6. Elisabeth, married William Kennan.
    7. Anne, married Edmund Taylor.
    8. Frances Nancy, married Robert Lewis.
3. Isabella Lewis married Dr. Thomas Clayton.
4. Elizabeth Lewis married Major John Bolling.

5. Robert Lewis of Belvior, 1725, married Jane Meriwether, and had issue:

1. John Lewis (Mountain), married Catharine Fauntleroy.
2. Colonel Nicholas Lewis, born 1728; married Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker and Mildred Thornton.
3. Colonel Charles Lewis, of Albermale, married Mary Randolph Lewis, daughter of his cousin, Colonel Charles Lewis, of Buck Island.
4. Colonel William Lewis married Lucy Meriwether, daughter of Thomas Meriwether and Elisabeth Thornton.
5. Robert Lewis married Frances Lewis, daughter of Charles Lewis of the "Bird."
6. Jane Lewis, married first, Thomas Meriwether; second, John Lewis of the Byrd.
7. Anna Lewis married the "Honest Lawyer" John Lewis, son of Zackary Lewis.
8. Mildred Lewis married John Lewis, of Goochland.
9. Sarah Lewis married Dr. Walker Lewis.
10. Elizabeth Lewis married Rev. Robert Barrett.
11. Mary Lewis married Samuel Cobb; second, Waddy Thomson.

Colonel John Lewis, born 1692, oldest son of John Lewis and Mary Warner, inherited "Warner Hall" and also the historic Bell farm. At the time of his death in 1752 he was a member of the Royal Council. He married Catherine Fielding, and had five children:

1. Warner Lewis, married Eleanor Bowles.
2. ——— Lewis.
3. Colonel Fielding Lewis, married Catharine Washington.
4. Captain Charles Lewis, married Lucy Taliaferro.
5. John Lewis.

Colonel Fielding Lewis, son of Captain John Lewis, Jr., was born in 1725 at Warner Hall. Early in life he removed to Fredericksburg, where he was a merchant. He served as Burgess and Councilor under both the Provincial and State Governments. During the Revolution he rendered valuable service as director of the manufacture of arms at Fredericksburg. In 1746 he married Catharine Washington, daughter of John Washington, a cousin of General Washington, and his own second cousin. She died February 19, 1749. To them were born three children, of whom John reached maturity.

On May 7, 1750, he married Betty Washington, the only sister of General Washington, a first cousin of the first wife and his own second cousin. They had ten children. She is said to have resembled her brother, the President, and to have occasionally impersonated him. He gave to her the beautiful home of Kenmore, at Fredericksburg, now a national shrine.

1. John Lewis was born June 22, 1747, and died November 23, 1825. At his baptism, his uncle John Lewis and Major Charles Dick were godfathers, and Mrs. Mary Washington and Mrs. Lee godmothers. He was the only surviving child of Catherine Washington and Fielding Lewis, and married five times.

The first wife was Lucy Thornton, daughter of Colonel John Thornton, and granddaughter of Mildred (Washington) Gregory. The latter was a daughter of Lawrence Washington and Mildred Warner, and hence a great aunt of John Lewis. Lucy Thornton Lewis died at the time of the birth of her only child, Mildred Lewis. She became the wife of Colonel William Minor and had issue: Lewis Minor, Virginia Minor and Mary Minor.

The second wife of John Lewis was Elisabeth Thornton, daughter of Colonel Thomas Thornton. She was a double first cousin to the first wife. No issue.

The third wife of John Lewis was Elisabeth Jones, daughter of the well known "Valley Lawyer," Gabriel Jones. To them were born three sons, Warner, Fielding, and Gabriel. The first two died young. Gabriel Lewis, the surviving son, was born September 16, 1775, and on November 24, 1807, married Mary Bible. They had four children: John, Fielding, Mary and Elisabeth.

The fourth wife of John Lewis was Mary Ann Armistead, widow of Bayles Armistead; and the fifth wife was Mildred Carter Mercer, widow of Robert Mercer.

2. Frances Lewis was born November 26, 1748. The godfathers at baptism were Fielding Lewis and George Washington, and the godmothers were Mrs. Hannah Washington and Mrs. Jackson.

3. Warner Lewis, born November 27, 1749; died December 5, 1749.

4. Fielding Lewis, Jr., was born February 14, 1751. His uncle George Washington and Robert Jackson were his godfathers and his grandmother Mary Washington and Mrs. Frances Thornton, his godmothers. He married Ann Alexander, of Fairfax, Va., and died there July 5, 1803. They had five children:

1. Charles Lewis, born November 5, 1775; died August 9, 1829. He was married to Ann Davison. His grand uncle, Presi-

dent Washington, appointed him a lieutenant in the army. He served in the War of 1812.

2. John Augustine Lewis, married Rebecca Ann Latiner.
3. George Lewis.
4. Catharine Lewis, married Henry Chew Dale.
5. A daughter, said to have married a Spotswood.

5. Augustine Lewis, born January 22, 1752; died when four years old. His godfathers were his uncles Charles Lewis and Charles Washington, and the godmothers Aunt Lucy Lewis and Mary Talioferro.

6. Warner Lewis, born June 24, 1755; died aged eighteen months. At his christennig Charles Washington, his uncle, and Colonel John Thornton were godfathers, and Mrs. Mildred Thornton and Mrs. Willis godmothers.

7. Captain George Lewis, born March 14, 1757; died November 13, 1821. Charles Gates and Lewis Willis were his godfathers and Mrs. Mary Dick and his mother, Betty Lewis, godmothers. He married Catharine Dangerfield October 15, 1779. She was born June 25, 1764, and died February 16, 1820.

He was a Captain in Colonel George Baylor's regiment of cavalry, and for a time commanded General Washington's life guards. It is said that General Mercer died in his arms at Princeton. Issue:

Samuel Lewis, born November 11, 1780.
Mary Lewis, born June 24, 1782.
Mary Lewis, born June 24, 1782, was married to Byrd Willis.
Dangerfield Lewis, born July 14, 1785.

8. Mary Lewis, born April 22, 1759, died the following Christmas. Her godfathers were Samuel Washington and Lawrence Washington, and her godmothers Mrs. Washington and Miss Mary Thornton.

9. Charles Lewis, born October 3, 1760. At his baptsim the godparents were Colonel George Washington and wife, Martha and Mr. Roger Dickson and wife, Lucy. He died in infancy.

10. Samuel Lewis, born May 14, 1763; died December 31, 1768. His godparents were the Reverend Mr. —— Dawson and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jones.

11. Betty Lewis, born February 23, 1765. Her godparents were the Reverend Mr. Thomas Price, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Washington and Miss Frances Lewis. Her tombstone on the Castleman farm, overlooking the Shenandoah River, between Berryville and Bluemont, contains this inscription:

"In memory of Mrs. Betty Carter, relict of the late Charles Carter, Esq. She was born in the town of Fredericksburg on the

22 day of February, 1765, and departed this life on Good Friday the 9th of April 1830, aged 65 years.

"She was the daughter of Mrs. Betty Lewis, only sister of Genl. George Washington. In the death of this amiable and pious lady, the poor have lost a zealous friend and religion a bright example of redeeming raith.

"Also in memory of Mrs. Sarah C. Peyton, Elizabeth W. and Edward Carter, children of Charles and Betty Carter, interred in this place."

She is said to have been the favorite niece of Washington. It is also believed that her mother is buried by her side. Issue:

Maria Carter, married Prof. George Tucker.
Sarah Carter, married Sir John Peyton.
Eleanor Carter, married Henry Brown.
Farley Carter, married Eliza A. Coun.
Otucey Ann Carter, married Dr. ——— Owens.
Fielding Carter, married ——— Smith.
George Washington Carter, married Mary Wormley.

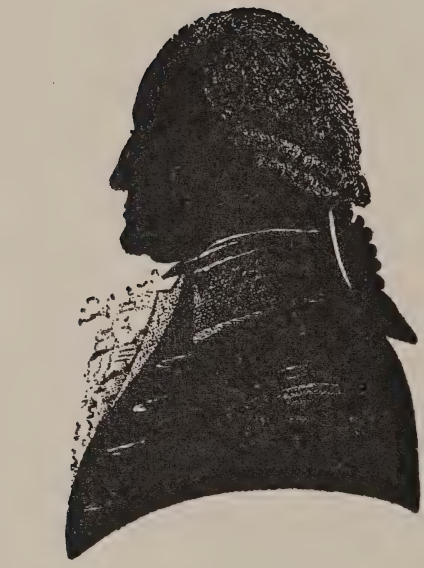
12. Lawrence Lewis, born April 4, 1767; married, February 22, 1799, Eleanor Parke Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington. He was closely associated with his uncle the General and was named executor in his will. He was an aid to Gen. Morgan in 1794. Three children:

Eleanor Parke Lewis, born December 1, 1799; married Colonel E. G. Butler.
Angela Lewis, born 1801; married Charles M. Conrad.
Lorenzo Lewis, born November, 1803; married Esther Maria Coxe, 1826, and died August, 1847.

13. Robert Lewis was born June 25, 1769. His godparents were George Thornton, Peter Marye, Mrs. Mildred Lewis and Mrs. Ann Lewis. He was private secretary to his uncle for a part of his presidency. To him and his wife, Judith, daughter of Wm. Barnett Brown and Judith Carter, were born two children:

Betty Lewis, married to George W. Bassett.
Judith Lewis, married to Rev. John McGuire.

14. Howell Lewis, born December 20, 1791; married Ellen Hackney Pollard and removed to Kanawha, West Viriginia, where he died December 26, 1822. At his baptism Joseph Jones, James Mercer, Misses Mary and Helen Dick were the godparents. Issue: Betty Washington Lewis, Robert Pollard Lewis, George Richard Lewis, Ellen Joel Lewis, Frances Fielding Lewis, Virginia Lewis, Howell Lewis, Mary Ball Lewis, John Edward Lewis, Lawrence Lewis, Henry Dangerfield Lewis.



Washington

Chapter X

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY

THE name of Washington is apparently of Saxon origin. The estate and village of Wessynton, from which the family name is derived, is located in the territory conquered by William the First. William de Hertburn, a descendant of a Norman Knight, according to an old document called the Bolden Book, "in 1183 exchanged his village of Hertburn for the manor and village of Wessyngton, * * * changing his surname with estate" into William de Wessyngton. In the course of time the prefix *de*, pertaining to the lord of the manor, gradually fell in disuse and finally disappeared. In different sections of England, the name was variously written until it became standardized into the form of Washington, as it may be seen engraved on time-worn memorials in parish churches and cathedrals.

The following line of descent of the Vicar Lawrence Washington, from John Washington of Tewhitfield, County Lanchashire, is based on the researches of various genealogists and is undoubtedly correct. Recent discoveries have traced the line several generations further back.

John Washington, of Tewhitfield, was married to Margaret, daughter of Robert Kitson, of Wharton Hall.

Their son, Lawrence Washington, at one time mayor of Northampton, grantee of Sulgrave, died in 1585 and was buried at Sulgrave. He married, first, Elizabeth Gouch and, second, Amy, daughter of Robert Pargiter. At St. James' Church, Sulgrave, are to be seen memorials to Law-

rence and Amyt Washington and their eleven children.

The next in line is Robert Washington, who in his will, probated January 3, 1620, directs: "My body to be buried in the south aisle of the church before my seat, where I usually sit, under the same stone that my father lieth buried under." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Light.

Lawrence Washington, a son, died in 1616, three years prior to his father. He married Margaret, daughter of William Butler. They resided at Little Brington, about fifteen miles from Sulgrave. A slab over their tomb at St. Mary's Church, Great Brington, contains an epitaph and a verse.

The Washington motto reads:

"The end crowns the work."

The Butler motto is:

"Persevere, never despair."

How fittingly these legends portray the attributes of their distinguished descendant, George Washington, the first president of the United States! They were the parents of Lawrence Washington, rector of Purleigh. The latter was born about 1602 and matriculated at Brasenose College November 2, 1621. Two years later he received the degree of B. A. On March 14, 1624, he was appointed Vicar of Purleigh, and for ten years ministered to the members of the parish. On account of the royal leanings of the Washington family, he was deposed by the Cromwellian party and in 1643 he returned to the Washington home at Little Brington. About 1650 both Margaret, his mother, and the Vicar died. They probably were buried in the family vault at St. Mary's. He married Amphillis Roades, step-daughter of Andrew Knowling, and was the father of six children: John, William, Lawrence, Elizabeth, Margaret and Martha. Their names appear in the parish register of Tring and also in the will of Andrew Knowling. Of these John, Lawrence and Martha emigrated to Virginia.

John Washington came to Virginia in 1657 or 1658 as second mate on a ship owned by Edward Prescott, a merchant. On the voyage Elizabeth Richardson was suspected of being a witch. She was tried and found guilty. Washington protested, but the stern orders were, "Hustle this women into Eternity and save our souls." She was hanged and her body was flung into the sea. Upon reaching Virginia, Washington sent a protest against what he considered an outrage to Governor Fendall, of Maryland, and demanded that Prescott be punished.

Soon after arriving in America he settled with his family on Pope's Creek, on the Potomac. Here his wife, Margaret, nee Hayward, and their two children died.

He married, second, Anne, widow of Walter Brodhurst. She was the daughter of "Nathaniel Pope, of Appomattocks, gent." Both Pope and Brodhurst had been among the early settlers of Maryland. In September, 1654, Nathaniel Pope obtained a grant of one thousand acres of land in Westmoreland County, on the creek which bears his name. In 1657 there is a reference to him as Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Pope. Walter Brodhurst removed to Virginia in 1650. In 1653 he represented the County of Northumberland, which embraced Westmoreland, in the Assembly. Brodhurst died in 1658, aged about 34 years. He had a son, Walter, who later returned to England.

As the years passed, Colonel John Washington prospered and rose in both political and military affairs. In 1670, according to records, he, in partnership with Nicolas Spencer, received 5000 acres of land on the shores of the Potomac from Thomas, Lord Culpepper, in consideration of having brought one hundred settlers from England to Virginia. This was the customary allowance of "fifty acres per head." This tract, originally known as Washington, was afterward named Mount Vernon. In the revolt against Governor Berkeley, Colonel Washington sided with Bacon and was often called "the young Cromwell." In the Indian war, in which twenty-five hundred Redmen were driven

from the Northern Neck over the hills into the Shenandoah Valley, he gained the name of "Conotocarius," devourer of villages. The colorful career of Colonel John Washington came to an end in January, 1677. His will was probated January 10, 1677. The slab on his grave had this inscription:

Colonel John Washington
of
Wharton, England
Died, January, 1677

The Wakefield National Memorial Association, in 1930, rebuilt the tombs in the Washington burial ground and placed new memorials over the graves. The Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Virginia had made restorations in 1908. They apparently tried to restore the original lettering, on the gravestones, and where this seemed impossible new inscriptions were made.

The new memorials are five in number, parallel, of gray sandstone and flat topped. The central monument, that of Colonel John Washington, is about five feet in height, the rest being two feet high. In addition to the inscription on the top stone, it bears legends on three sides.

The inscription on the top is:

In Memory of Colonel JOHN WASHINGTON, son of Lawrence Washingotn, A. M. (Oxon), Rector of Burleigh, Essex, England. Born in 1632. He came to Virginia in 1656. A Justice of Westmoreland County and a Burgess of the Colony of Virginia. Died in the year 1677 and of his first wife, Ann Pope, mother of all his children. Born in St. Mary's Parish, Maryland. Died 1668/9.

The north side legend reads:

In memory of the American Kindred and Children of the Ancestors of George Washington. Their remains repose here beneath but their names as once here inscribed, hav been effaced by the relentless hand of Time.

The south side inscription is:

The ancient brick vault beneath this stone was rebuilt and the remains therein, of possible twelve burials and twenty adjoining graves, were reinterred here April 28th, 1930, by the Wakefield National Memorial Association.

And on the west side is engraved the Washington coat of arms with this motto beneath it:

The Washington coat of arms with this motto beneath it: *Exitus Acta Probat.*

John Washington was born at Purleigh (not "Burleigh"), in Essex County, England. The generally accepted date for his coming to Virginia is 1657.

In his will John Washington directed that his body be buried on the plantation in which he lived by the side of his wife and two children; that a funeral sermon be preached, but no other funeral kept; that a tablet with the Ten Commandments and also the King's coat-of-arms, be sent for in England and be given to the church and that four thousand weights of tobacco be given to the minister. He further directed that his landed estate be divided between his second wife and his children, John, Lawrence and Anna. He requested that his brother-in-law, Thomas Pope, attend to the bringing up of his son John, and that his wife care for the daughter Anna until the eldest son Lawrence was of age. To her he gave the "diamond ring and her mother's rings." The will is dated September 21, 1675

To his sister, who became Martha Hayward, John Washington bequeathed "ten pounds out of the money I have in England and whatsoever she may be owing me for transporting her into this country and a year's accommodation after her coming in."

The three children of John and Anna Pope Washington were all born at the Pope's Creek plantation, later known as the "Wakefield Farm." They were:

1. Lawrence Washington, born 1661.
2. John Washington, born 1663.
3. Ann Washington, born 1667, married Major Francis Wright. Her remains were interred in the Washington Family Vault at Bridge's Creek.

John Washington of Surry County, Va., was a first cousin of Colonel John Washington of Westmoreland, and came to Virginia about the same time. His marriage con-

tract with Mary Ford, the widow of Charles Ford, is dated November 15, 1658. Their son, Richard Washington (1659-1725), married Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of Arthur Jordan. His will was proven May 19, 1725, and that of "Elizabeth Washington reliq of Richard Washington, decd of Surry and parish of Southward" was proven May 21, 1735. The names of the children are the same in each will. Viz:

1. George Washington.
2. John Washington.
3. William Washington.
4. Thomas Washington.
5. James Washington.
6. Arthur Washington.
7. Elizabeth Washington, married Sampson Larnier, also referred to as Thomas. He was a son of Lewis Larnier, a Huguenot from Bordeaux, France. Issue:

    Richard Larnier.
    Thomas Larnier.
    James Larnier.
    Elizabeth Larnier.
    Sampson Larnier, his son Lewis married a sister to Mary Ball Washington.

The Washington family of Tennessee descend from this line. Hon. Joseph E. Washington, a member of Congress from Tennessee 1886-1896, whose widow now resides in Washington, D. C., was the owner of the great mansion "Wessyngton," built by his grandfather in 1819. His brother, George A. Washington, occupies "Washington Hall," the other mansion on this estate. The Tennessee Washington clan, gather on gala occasions in large numbers in the halls of this fine old homes for family reunion dinners.

Lawrence Washington, brother of Colonel John Washington, was baptized at Tring, county Lancaster, in 1625. He followed his brother to Virginia. They purchased lands for their plantations in Westmoreland county, near Bridge's Creek. He died on his estate in Rappahannock

county, to which he removed from Bridge's Creek. His will is recorded in the court house at Tappahannock, the county seat of Essex county, in the old records of Rappahannock county kept there. It is dated September 27, 1675, and was probated January 6, 1677. He named Jane, his wife, as executrix. She was his second wife and was the daughter of Captain Fleming. In the will he refers to his "dear and loving brother Col. John Washington."

To his daughter, Mary Washington, he gives his entire estates in England. After making several individual bequests he directed, "that my whole estate, both reall and personall, be equally divided between my loving wife Jane Washington and the two children God hath given me by her Vizt: John and Ann Washington." Children:

1. Mary Washington, remained in England.
2. John Washington.
3. Ann Washington.

Lawrence Washington, the first born to John and Anne Pope Washington, was born at Bridge's Creek in 1659. He was a youth of 17 years when his father died. Arriving at maturity, he married Mildred Warner, daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner II. Thus introducing a Huguenot strain into the Washington family. They removed to a place on the Piankatank River, where he died. He was buried in the family burial place at Bridge's Creek. The slab on his grave read:

Lawrence Washington
Eldest son to
Col. John Washington
Born—1661 Died—1697

The new memorial has this epitaph:

In Memory of Major LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, eldest son of John and Ann (Pope) Washington. Born in this Parish in September, 1659. A Justice and Sheriff of Westmoreland County and a Burgess of the Colony of Virginia. Died in March, 1697/8, and of his wife Mildred Warner. Buried January 30, 1700-1, at St. Nicholas Church, Whitehaven, England.

After the death of Lawrence Washington the widow with the children, John, Augustine and Mildred, went to England. In November of 1700 she applied in London for probate of the will of Lawrence Washington, declaring that he had died a year before. In the meantime she was married to George Gale, of Whitehaven. He was probably the son of George Gale, who had come to Maryland in 1690.

She made a will January 24, 1700-1, which was proven in the Archdeaconry Court of Richmond, March 18th the same year. She died and was buried at Whitehaven six days after the making of the will. An entry in the parish register sufficiently explains the cause of her death:

"Baptism, Jan. 25, 1700-1, Mildred, daughter of George Gale"; and later still another record: "Burial of Mildred dau. of George Gale March 26, 1701."

Twelve years after the death of his wife, George Gale, together with his three step-children, returned from England to Virginia.

CHILDREN OF LAWRENCE AND MILDRED WARNER WASHINGTON

1. John Washington married Catharine Whiting, of Gloucester county. They had issue:

Warner Washington.
Henry Washington.
Mildred Washington; twice married.
Elisabeth Washington; unmarried.
Catharine Washington; married Colonel Fielding Lewis, her second cousin.
Lawrence Washington.
Augustine Washington.
Francis Washington.

2. Augustine Washington, father of General Washington, was born in 1694.

3. Mildred Washington received the place called Mount Vernon. She was married three times. First to ——— Lewis, by whom she had no children. Her second husband was a wealthy planter, Roger Gregory. In 1726 they sold the plantation of Mount Vernon to her brother, Lawrence Washington. As the widow Gregory she was godmother at the baptism of her nephew, George Washington, on April

3, 1732, and is credited with having suggested the name George in honor of her great-grandfather, Colonel George Read. Her marriage to Gregory was blessed with three daughters, who were married to three Thornton brothers, sons of Francis Thornton, of St. Mary's Parish, Caroline county. The greater number of the descendants of Augustine Washington, the President's father, are at the same time descendants of the three Thornton brothers, who married the General's cousins, and whose daughters married the General's brothers.

1. Frances Gregory married in 1736, Colonel Francis Thornton of Fall Hill. He was Burgess for Spottssylvania, a Justice and County Lieutenant. Three of his sons, George, William and John, were officers in the Revolution. Among the children were:

They had four daughters:

1. Francis Thornton.
2. George Thornton.
3. Col. William Thornton, of Montepelier.
4. Lieutenant-Colonel John Thornton; married Jane Washington, daughter of Augustine Washington, the oldest half-brother of the General.
5. Mary Thornton; married, first, William Champe; second, Churchill Jones; both officers in the Revolution.
6. Mildred Thornton; married Colonel Charles Washington, the General's younger brother. Their daughter was married to Colonel Burgess Ball of the Revolution.

2. Mildred Gregory married in 1740, Colonel John Thornton. They had four daughters:

1. Mildred Thornton, who was the second wife of Samuel Washington, a brother to the General.
2. Mary Thornton, married General William Woodford.
3. Elisabeth Thornton, married John Taliaferro, of Dissington.
4. Lucy Thornton. She was the first wife of John Lewis, son of Fielding Lewis. Their only child, Mildred Lewis, was the wife of General William Minor.

3. Elisabeth Gregory married, first, Henry Willis, son by a former marriage of Colonel Henry Willis, the third husband of her mother; second, Reuben Thornton; third, Dr. Thomas Walker; and fourth, Dr. ——— Alcock.

The third husband of Mildred Washington was Colonel Henry Willis, of "Mayrees Heights," Fredericksburg; she also was his third wife. The first wife of Colonel Willis was Mildred Washington, daughter of John Washington, a cousin to the third wife. It is related that Colonel Willis courted each of his three wives as maids,

married them as widows and had children with each. It is further told that about two months after the death of his second wife, Mildred Howell, he went to call upon his former sweetheart, the widow Gregory, who, upon seeing him entering the yard, wept "immoderately." However, she consented to marry him ere he left the roof. They had two children:

4. Colonel Lewis Willis, born 1734, was an officer in the French and Indian War and Lieutenant of the Tenth Virginia Continental Line in the Revolution. He was with Washington in the campaigns of 1776 to 1778. His wife, Mary Champe, daughter of John Champe, was a sister to Jane Champe, the wife of Samuel Washington, brother of the General. Their son, Byrd Willis, married Mary Lewis, grand-daughter of Betty Washington Lewis.

5. Anna Willis married Duff Green. William, their youngest son was a soldier at Valley Forge at the age of 15.

Augustine Washington, son of Lawrence and Mildred (Warner) Washington and father of George, was born in 1694. He was taken by his mother to England soon after her marriage to George Gale. The latter brought him and the other two children back to Virginia in 1712. Three years later, April 20, 1715, he married Jane Butler, daughter of Caleb Butler, of Westmoreland county; she died November 24, 1728, and was buried in the family vault at Bridge's Creek. They had four children:

1. Butler Washington, born 1716; died in infancy.

2. Lawrence Washington, who according to the English custom, received from his father the major part of the estate. He renamed the house Washington on the Potomac, Mount Vernon, in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served in the English navy in the Carthagena campaign. He married Anne Fairfax. He died in July, 1752, and left Mount Vernon to his half-brother, George.

3. Augustine Washington received by his father's will the homestead at Bridge's Creek. He left it in turn to his son, William Augustine, who named the place "Wakefield." Issue:

   William Augustine Washington.
   Elisabeth, married ——— Spotswood.
   Jane, married Lt.-Col. John Thornton.
   Ann, married ——— Ashton.

4. Jane Washington, died January 17, 1735.

Augustine Washington married, second, Mary Ball, daughter of Colonel Joseph Ball, of Epping Forest. The latter's father had emigrated to Virginia about 1650 and settled on a plantation on the Rappahannock River called Millenbeck. The mother of Mary Ball was the "widow Johnson" whose maiden name was Mary Montague. She was the second wife of Joseph Ball. Both of Mary Ball's parents passed away during her early girlhood, and she was left to the guardianship of a friend and neighbor, George Eskridge, an attorney. A portrait painted by the English artist Middleton reveals her as a decidedly attractive woman of poise and character. In her girlhood she was extremely popular, and was frequently referred to as "the rose of Epping Forest." The date of the marriage is March 6, 1731.

They took up their married life in the old Washington plantation on Bridges Creek, the original homestead of the Washingtons. It was here that our illustrious George, the first born child of Mary Ball, saw the light of day, at "about ten in the morning" on February 11, 1731, according to their style of reckoning time, or February 22, 1732, according to the present system.

Five other children were born to this second marriage: Elisabeth (Betty), Samuel, Charles, John Augustine and Mildred.

The Augustine Washington family Bible contains the following marriage, birth and death entries:

Augustine Washington and Mary Ball were married the sixth of March, 1730-31.

George Washington, son to Augustine & Mary his wife was born ye 11th Day of February 173½ about ten in the morning & was baptized the 5th of April following. Mrs. Beverly Whiting & Capt. Christopher Brooks Godfathers and Mrs. Mildred Gregory Godmother.

Betty Washington was Born the 20th of June 1733 about 6 in ye Mornin. Departed this life the 31st of March 1797 at 4 O'clock.

Samuel Washington was Born ye 16 of Nov. 1734 about 3 in ye Mornin.

Jane Washington, Daughter of Augustine and Jane Washington Departed this life Jany 17th 173 4-5.

John Augustine Washington was Born ye 15th of Jany about 2 in Morne 173 5-6.

Charles Washington was Born ye 2 day of May about 3 in ye Morne 1738.

Mildred Washington was Born ye 21st of June 1739 about 9 at night.

Mildred Washington Departed this Life Octr ye 23d 1740 being Thursday about 12 a Clock at Noon aged 1 year & 4 Months.

Augustine Washington Departed this Life ye 12th Day of April 1743 Aged 49 years.

While George was still a young boy, Augustine removed his family from "Wakefield," on Pope's Creek, to what is now designated "The Ferry Farm," on the banks of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg. It is here that the legends of the cherry tree and the silver dollar are localized. On April 12, 1743, Augustine Washington departed this earthly life, aged 49 years. His body was conveyed to the family burial place at Bridge's Creek, where it was interred close by that of his first wife. The inscriptions on their gravestones read:

In memory of
Augustine Washington
Father of
George Washington
Born in the year 1694
Died May 12th, 1743.

Here lies the body of
Jane, wife of
Augustine Washington
Born at Popes Creek, Virginia,
Westmoreland, ye 24th of Xth
month, 1696, and died ye 24th of
9/1729.
Who left behind her
Two sons and one daughter.

The inscription on the new monument is:

In Memory of Captain AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, son of Lawrence & Mildred (Warner) Washington, Born near this spot

in the year 1694. A Justice of Westmoreland County and a Burgess of the Colony of Virginia. Died April 12th, 1743, and of his first wife Jane Butler. Born at Pope's Creek, Virginia, December 21, 1699. Died there November 24, 1729, and of his second wife Mary Ball the mother of George Washington. She was born in Lancaster County, Virginia, in 1708. Died August 25, 1789. Buried at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

To Fredericksburg there came in 1729, the Reverend James Marye, Jr., a Huguenot clergyman, accompanied by his bride, to officiate as rector of St. George's Church. He established the Marye School which George and brother, Samuel, attended. Their sister Betty went along with them to Fredericksburg to attend the Dames' School, where she was taught English, French, the globe and embroidering. It was this Huguenot teacher who required George to copy "the French rules of Civility," which had been translated into English by one Hawkins.

It would be interesting to recount the circumstances under which George, his brother and sister grew into majority; but this would carry us far beyond the boundaries which we have set for this study. In a public address at Fredericksburg, many years later, Washington spoke of his home there as "the place of my growing infancy" and of his mother "by whose maternal hand, early deprived of a father, I was led to manhood." For his mother he provided a home in Fredericksburg, where she continued to reside until the time of her death, August 25, 1789. Sometime ago there was erected over her grave at Fredericksburg a monument bearing the inscription:

MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON

George Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was born at Bridge's Creek, later called "Wakefield," February 22, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon at about eleven p. m. December 14, 1799. These two dates mark the outposts of the life of him whom the Americans delight to designate as the Father of their Country.

On January 6, 1759, George Washington and Martha

Dandridge Custis were married, supposedly in the quaint parish church of St. Peter's, New Kent. The ceremony was preformed by the Reverend David Norsum. It was a smart wedding, indeed, and the fashionables of the countryside were there. A graphic portrayal of the happy event has come down to us:

> They came in bridal state, coach-and-four and the train of wedding guests, among whom were Speaker John Robinson and members of the House of Burgesses. At the marriage ceremony the bride was attired in a heavy brocade silk, interwoven with silver thread; embroidered satin petticots, high-heeled satin shoes, with buckles of brilliants; point lace and ruffles. Her ornaments were a pearl necklace, earings and bracelets.
>
> The bridegroom appeared in citizen's dress of blue cloth, the coat embroidered with white satin, his shoe and knee buckles were of gold. His hair was powdered and at his side hung a dress sword.

The widow Custis was regarded as the richest woman in the colony and Colonel George had won his spurs in the French and Indian war. They were regarded as a "good match."

With her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis, Martha Washington had two children: John Parke and Martha Custis. The latter, known as Patsy, died at the age of 16. Jack Custis, when quite young, married "a slip of a girl and a budding beauty," Eleanor Calvert. At the time of the war they came to live at Mount Vernon. They accompanied Mrs. Washington on her long journey to Cambridge, the General's first military headquarters. John Parke Custis served as aide-de-camp to the General at the siege of Yorktown, where he contracted camp fever and died. At his death bed the two children were adopted by Washington as his own. Thus were Eleanor Parke Custis and her brother, George Washington Parke Custis, brought to Mount Vernon, where they were given the same attention, care and love as their father and his sister had received before them. Mary Ann Randolph Custis, the only surviving child of George Washington Parke Custis, became the wife of General Robert E. Lee.

SHADOW PICTURE OF MARTHA WASHINGTON MADE IN 1796

Martha Washington died May 22, 1802, and was buried in the family vault. She, like her distinguished husband, had a Huguenot strain in her lineage. Martha Macon, her grandmother, was the daughter of Gabriel de Macon, who, like Nicholas Martiau, fled from France to England, and later emigrated to Virginia. The Macon family were of high standing among the Huguenots in France.

Colonel George Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies on June 15, 1775, by a unanimous vote of the Second Continental Congress, meeting in the State House in Philadelphia. His attitude in accepting the challenge to lead the forces of the Allied Colonies is characteristic of the man. He arose and in a halting manner addressed the president of the Congress, John Hancock:

> Mr. President, though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities . . . may not be equal to the . . . trust . . . As to pay, sir, as no pecuniary consideration could have prompted me to accept this . . . I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses . . . and that is all I desire.

Washington's letters at this time breathe a deep sense of the great responsibility of the task assigned him. Especially touching is the letter to his wife, written three days later.

Philadelphia,
June 18, 1775.

My dearest:

I am now set down to write to you on the subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and is greatly aggravated and increased when I reflect upon the uneasiness I know it will give you.

It has been determined in Congress that the whole Army raised for defense of the American Cause shall be put under my care, and it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take command of it.

As life is uncertain, I have got Col. Pendleton to draft a will for me, which I now enclose.

I am, without the most unfeigned regard, my dear Patsy,

Yours affectionately,
G. W.

General Washington's Commission

IN CONGRESS

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

To George Washington, Esquire.

We reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, conduct and fidelity Do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Army of the United Colonies and of all the forces raised or to be raised by them and of all others who shall voluntarily offer their service and join the said Army for the defense of American Liberty and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. AND YOU ARE hereby vested with full power and authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the service.

AND we do hereby strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders and diligent in the exercise of their several duties.

AND we do also enjoin and require you to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you, by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the Army and that the soldiers are duly exercised and provided with all convenient necessaries.

AND you are to regulate your conduct in every respect by the rules and discipline of war (as herewith given you) and punctually to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the said United Colonies, or a committee of Congress for that purpose appointed.

THIS COMMISSION to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

By order of the Congress.

Dated Philadelphia, June 19, 1775.

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attest: Chas. Thomson, Secr.

Under date of June 19, 1775, the day he received the signed commission from the president of the Congress, he wrote to his brother-in-law, Burwell Basset, Esq. This is one of the best and most interesting letters by Washington. It is in possession of Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, "Elthan," York, Pennsylvania, a lineal descendant of Burell Basset and also of Betty Washington. With this letter we bring this study of the Washington family to a close.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1775.

Dear Sir,

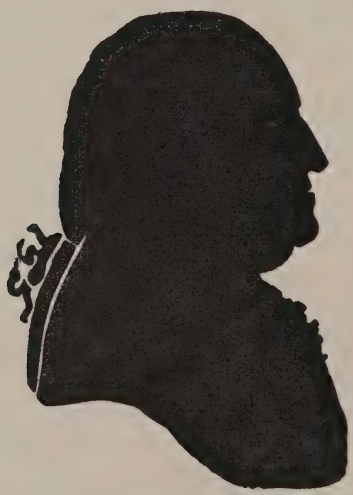
I am now embarked on a tempestuous ocean from whence perhaps, no friendly harbour is to be found.—I have been called upon by the unanimous voice of the Colonies to the command of the Continental Army—It is an honour I by no means aspired to—It is an honour I wished to avoid as well from an unwillingness to quit the peaceful enjoyment of my family as from thorough conviction of my own incapacity & want of experience in the conduct of so momentous a concern—but the partiallity of the Congress added to some political motives, left me without choice—May God grant therefore that my acceptance of it may be attended with some good to the common cause, & without injury (from want of knowledge) to my own reputation—I can answer but for three things, a firm belief of the justice of our Cause—close attention to the prosecution of it—and the strictest integrity—If these cannot supply the places of ability & experience the cause will suffer, and more than probable my character along with it, as reputation derives its principal support from success—but it will be remember I hope that no desire, or insinuation of mine, placed me in this situation. I shall not be deprived therefore of a comfort in the worst event if I retain a consciousness of having acted to the best of my judgment.—

I am at liberty to tell you, that the Congress in Committee (which will, I daresay, be agreed to when reported) has consented to a Continental Currency, and have ordered two Million of Dollars to be struck for payment of the troops, and other expenses arising from our defence—as also that 15,000 men are voted as a Continental Army, which will I daresay be augmented as more troops are imbarked & imbarking for America than was expected at the time of passing that vote.—As to other articles of intelligence I must refer you to the Gazette, as the Printers pick up everything that is stirring in that way. The other officers in the higher departments are not yet fixed—therefore I cannot give you their names.—I set out tomorrow for Boston where I shall always be glad to hear from you.—My best wishes attend Mrs. Bassett—Mrs. Dandridge and all our relations and friends.—In great haste, as I have many letters to write and other business to do I remain, with the sincerest regard, Dear Sir,

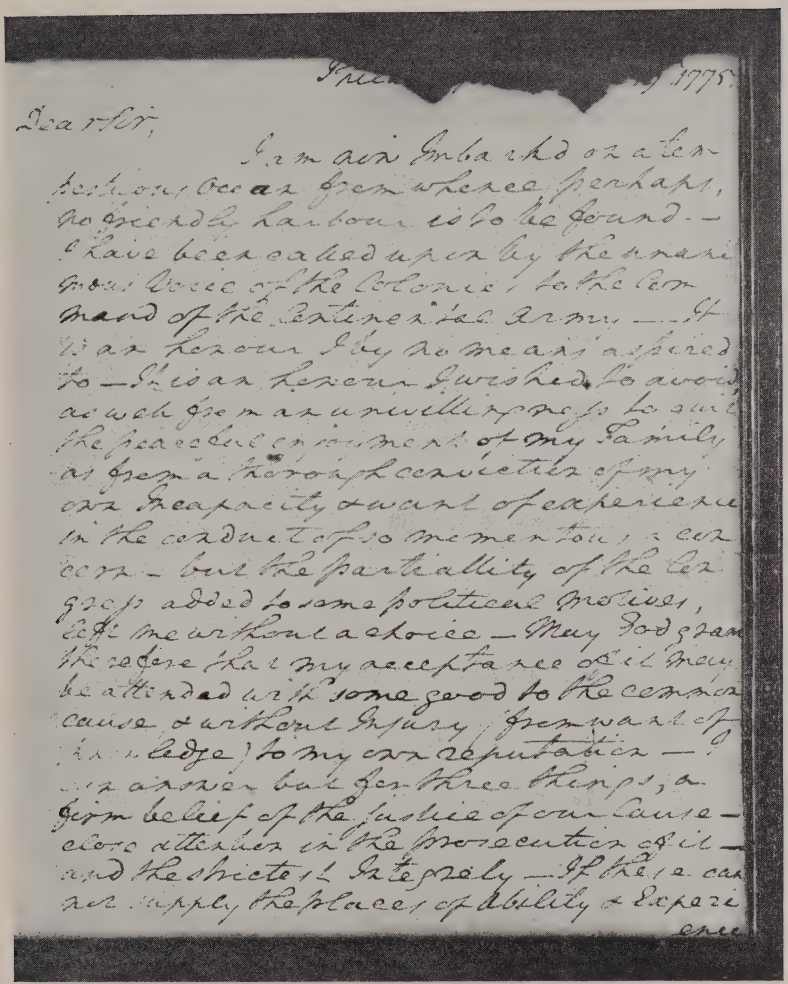
Your Most Obedient & Affectionate serv't,
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

P. S.

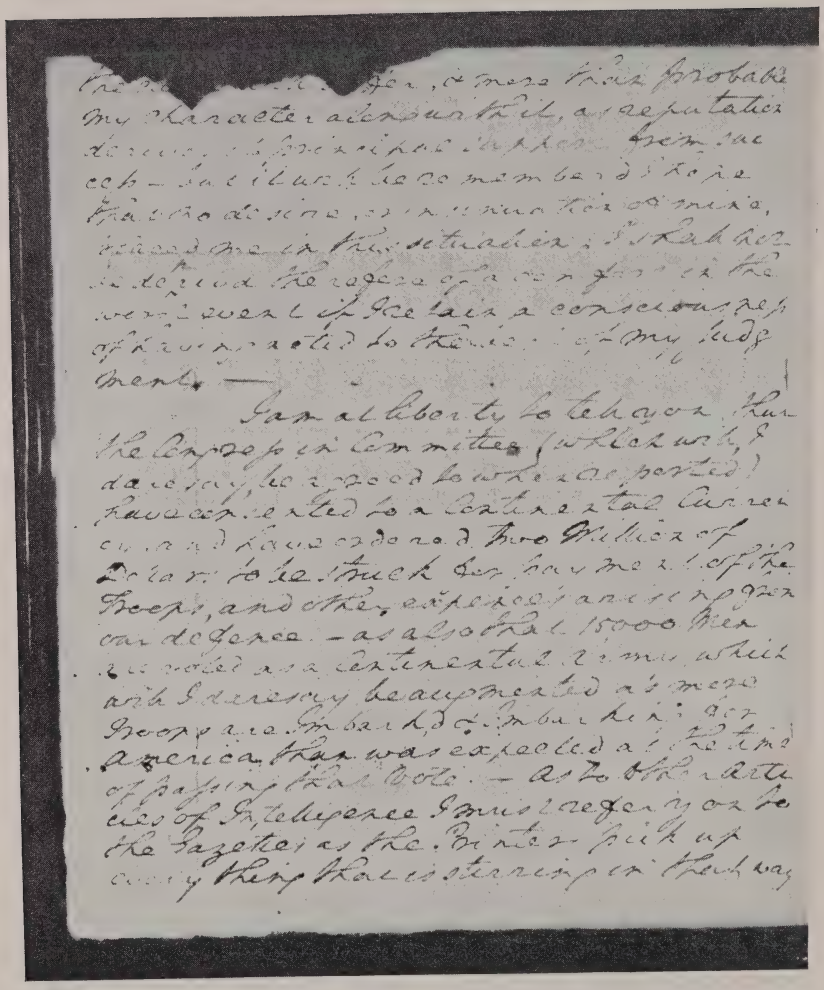
I must intreat you & Mrs. Bassett, if possible, to visit at Mt. Vernon as also my wife's other friend—I could wish you to take her down, as I have no expectation of returning till winter & feel great uneasiness at her lonesome situation—I have sent my chariot & horses back.



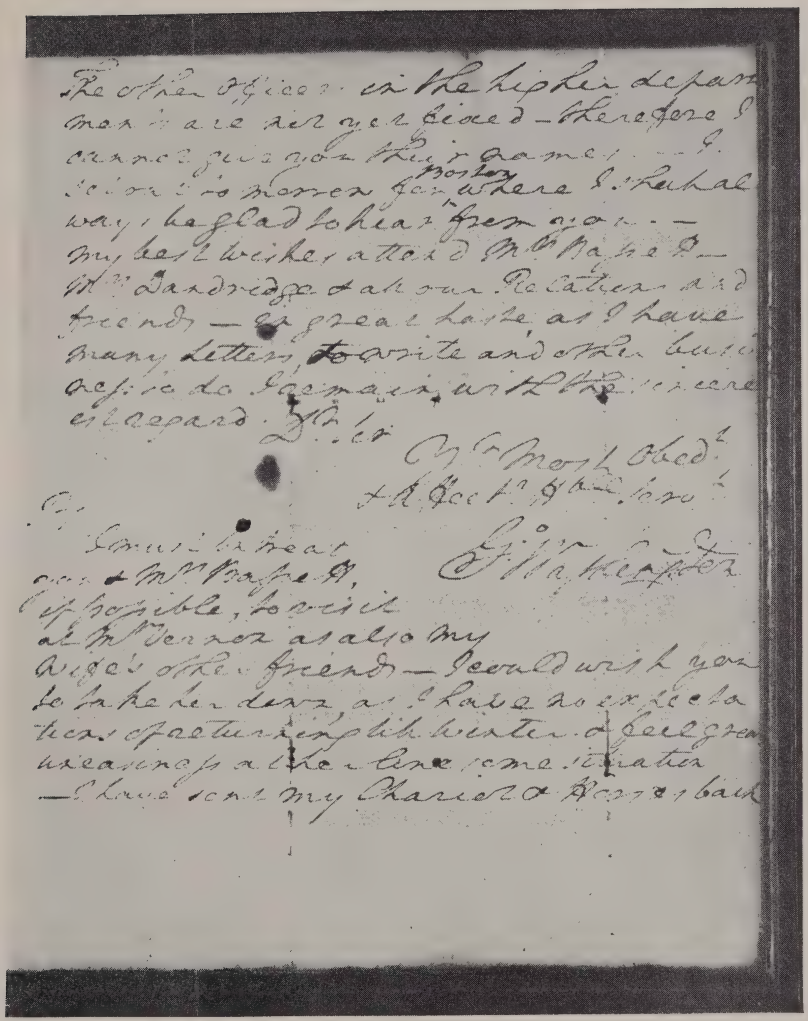
SHADOW PICTURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MADE IN 1796



Letter of George Washington to his brother-in-law, Burwell Basset. It was written on June 19, 1775, the day on which he received the Commission of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies. (Courtesy of Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, York, Pa.)



Letter of George Washington to his brother-in-law, Burwell Basset. It was written on June 19, 1775, the day on which he received the Commission of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies. (Courtesy of Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, York, Pa.)



Letter of George Washington to his brother-in-law, Burwell Basset. It was written on June 19, 1775, the day on which he received the Commission of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies. (Courtesy of Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, York, Pa.)

Chapter XI

THE NELSON FAMILY

THOMAS NELSON PAGE, a great grandson of General Nelson, presented in Scribner's Monthly for October, 1881, a delightful picture of "Olde Yorktowne," and of the Nelson family. The fact that these lines were penned for the Centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown gives them an added interest.

On hundred years ago, the eyes of a few states along the Atlantic sea-board were turned anxiously toward "Little York," a small town situated on the curve of York River just above where its white current mingles with the green waters of Chesapeake Bay. There was being fought the death struggle between Great Britain and her revolutionary colonies,—between the Old and the New.

* * * * * * * * * *

When the British Prime Minister received the intelligence of the surrender, he threw up his hands, exclaiming: "My God, is it all over?" And it was all over—America was free. A hundred years have passed by since that time, and with natural pride the people of these United States are preparing to celebrate the centennial aniversary of the great event which secured their independence. Once more the little sleepy Virginia Town, which has for a century lain as if under a spell, awakes with a start to find itself the center of interest.

The town is about one hundred and seventy-five years old. It looks much older, but repeated wars have an ageing effect—and fish diet is not recuperative. Its founder was Thomas Nelson, a young settler from Penrith, on the border of Scotland,—and for that reason called "Scotch Tom." Scotch Tom's dwelling, known as the "Nelson

House," still stands, with its lofty chimneys and solid walls—towering among the surrounding buildings; an enduring pre-eminence which would probably have gratified the pride which tradition says moved him to have the corner-stone passed through the hands of his infant heir [Thomas]. The massive door and small windows, with the solid shutters, look as if the house had been constructed more with a view to defense than to architectural grace.

THE NELSON HOUSE 1871

Memory grows busy as she walks through the lofty rooms and recalls the scenes they have witnessed * * * * Here have been held receptions at which gathered Grymeses, Digges, Lees, Carters, Randolphs, Burwells, Pages, Byrds, Spottswoods, Harrisons, and all the gay gentry of the Old Dominion. Up the circular stone steps, where now the dust of the street lies thick, blushing, laughing girls have tripped, followed by stately mammas over whose precious heads the old-time "canopies" were held by careful young lovers, or lordly

squires whose names were to become as imperishable as the Great Declaration they subscribed. Coming down to later period, a more historical interest attaches itself to the mansion. George Mason, Washington and Jefferson have slept here; Cornwallis established his head-quarters here during the last days of the great siege, when his first head-quarters, Secretary Nelson's house had been shelled to pieces.

Scotch Tom, having built his house, died and was buried. His tomb is one of the two antique monuments which, in spite of war and weather, still remain notable relics of old York. It stands in the unenclosed common near the old church on the bluff, not a stone's throw from the center of the town. On the four sides, cherub's faces, elaborately carved, look forth from clouds. Once, a crown was being placed on the head of one; another was, trumpet in mouth, proclaiming "all glory to God," but the inscription has disappeared. The weather and vandals have marred and wasted the carving; but enough yet remains to show that on it some noted sculptor had used his utmost skill. The coat-of-arms on the top shows the "fleur-de-lis" as his crest, while in the inscription and heraldic insignia declare the founder of Yorktown to have been a "Gentleman." At his feet, beneath a less imposing tomb, lie Scotch Tom's oldest son, William Nelson, called "President" Nelson for having been president of the King's Council, and at his feet, in turn, sleeps, in an unmarked grave, the President's oldest son, General Thomas Nelson, the most illustrious of the race—signer of the Declaration of Independence, war-governor of Virginia, and one of the most brilliant of that body of great men, who stand, a splendid galaxy, in the firmament of history. "The Old Store," which for two generations yielded the Nelsons a vast harvest of golden guineas, stood on the open space now called "The Common." It survived the siege but was destroyed in the war of 1812. The custom house, however, where their goods were entered, still stands a score of yards off, with moss-covered peak roof, thick walls, and massive open doors and shutters. This is one of the most notable relics of York, for it is said to have been the first Custom House erected in America.

In York, the Nelson family was the acknowledged leader of county affairs, President Nelson [William] had sent his eldest son [Thomas], when a lad of fourteen, to Eton and after to Cambridge, where he was graduated with some distinction. The style in which the President of the Council lived is exhibited by the casual remark, in a letter to a friend who was in charge of his son, that he had just bought Lord Baltimore's six-white-coach-horses, and meant to give his own six black ones a run in his Hanover pastures. In 1761, the young squire came home, and it shows the influence of his family, that, while on his voyage across, he was returned as a member of the

house of Burgesses. About a year afterward, he married Lucy Grymes, the eldest daughter of Colonel Phillip Grymes, of Brandon, in Middlesex. The Grymes enjoyed the reputation of being the wickedest and cleverest family in the Dominion. The name was originally Graeme, but when the first of them fled from Scotland in 1715, after the failure of the Old Pretender, he, for prudential reasons, changed his name to Grymes. Little Lucy was a dove in the eagle's nest, however. She was a cousin of Light Horse Harry Lee, and of Thomas Jefferson. An old manuscript states that the latter was one of her many lovers, but the story appears to lack confirmation, as the lady denied it even in after years.

Such was York the patriotic little Virginia town, into which Cornwallis retired in the summer of 1781, when he received orders from Sir Henry Clinton to entrench himself on the coast and await instructions. At this time it boasted among its citizens the Governor of the state, for young Nelson had attained the highest dignity in Virginia. He had been one of the leaders in the great movement which had separated the colonies from the mother country. He had been a conspicuous member of all the great conventions. He had made the motion in the committee of the whole in 1776 that Virginia should instruct her delegates in Congress to try to induce that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent states, he had, as one of her delegates, signed the great Declaration; and now he had been chosen to take the entire control of the state, and with most dictatorial powers to manage both her military and civil policy. "His popularity was unbounded," says the historian. His patriotism certainly was. The father of a modern English statesman, speaking of his son's free trade views, said he might be exalting a nation, but he was ruining his family. The same criticism might have been passed on General Nelson's administration. His patriotism was of a nature that now strikes one as rather antique. When money was wanted to pay the troops and run the government, Virginia credit was low, but the governor was told that he could have plenty on his personal security, so he borrowed a couple of millions and went on; when regiments mutinied and refused to march, the governor simply drove over to Petersburg, raised the money, and paid them. Consequently, when the war closed, what old George Mason declared he would be willing to say his nunc mittus on, viz: the heritage to his children a crust of bread and liberty, had literally befallen Governor Nelson.

* * * * * * * * *

A few days before this eventful night, the governor of Virginia, who was present in person, commanding the Virginia State forces, had displayed his patriotism by an act which attracted much attention. Observing that his own house within the town had escaped

injury from the shells, he learned that General Washington had given orders that the gunners should not aim at it. He immediately had a gun turned on it, and offered a prize of five guineas to the gunner who would strike it.

Some time ago, members of the Nelson family placed a granite slab upon his grave bearing the inscription:

GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, JR.
PATRIOT, SOLDIER, CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN,
BORN DECEMBER 12, 1738; DIED JANUARY 2, 1789
MOVER OF THE RESOLUTION OF MAY 16, 1776, IN THE VIRGINIA
CONVENTION INSTRUCTING HER DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO
MOVE THAT BODY TO DECLARE THE COLONIES FREE AND
INDEPENDENT STATES; SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE; WAR GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA;
COMMANDER OF THE VIRGINIA FORCES.
HE GAVE ALL FOR LIBERTY.

The Virginia Resolutions for Independence as proposed by Thomas Nelson, represented the combined authorship of Edmund Pendleton and Meriwether Smith, and were most ardently championed by Patrick Henry. The Resolutions passed by the Virginia Convention in session in Williamsburg May 15, 1776, are as follows:

Forasmuch as all the endeavors of the United Colonies, by the most decent representations and petitions to the king and parliament

of Great Britain, to restore peace and security to America under the British government, and a reunion with the people upon just and liberal terms, instead of a redress of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive administration, increasing insult, oppression, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total destruction. By a late act all these colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of protection of the British crown, our properties subjected to confiscation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppression of Americans declared legal and just. Fleets and armies are raised, and the aid of the foreign troops engaged to assist in these destructive purposes. The King's representative in this Colony has not only withheld all the powers of the government from operating for our safety; but, having retired on board an armed ship, is carrying on a piratical and savage war against us, tempting our slaves, by every artifice, to resort to him, and training and employing them against their masters. In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject submission to the will of these overbearing tyrants, or a total separation from the crown and government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the strength of all America for defense, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war; Wherefore, appealing to the SEARCHER OF HEARTS for the sincerity of former declarations, expressing our desire to preserve the connection with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of self-preservation;

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United States free and independent states, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the crown or parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the congress for forming foreign allegiances, and a confederation of the colonies, at such time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best: Provided, that the power of forming the government for, and that the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

"Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare a Declaration of Rights, and such plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty of the people."

In obedience to instructions of the Virginia Convention, Richard Henry Lee offered the following resolutions to the

Continental Congress in session in Philadelphia June 7, 1776:

"Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient to take the most effectual measures for forming alliances.

"That a plan of the confederation be prepared and submitted to the respective colonies for their consideration and approbation."

Thomas Nelson was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and on August 2, 1776, together with other members of the Congress, signed the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence.

Nelson Genealogy

Thomas Nelson, a native of Penrith on the border of Scotland, came to Virginia a young man, and married Margaret Read, the only daughter of John and Mary Lilly Read. They had three children:

1. William Nelson.
2. Thomas Nelson, known as Secretary Nelson, was for many years secretary of the Council of which his elder brother, William Nelson, was the President. He was married to Lucy Armistead. They had three sons, all of whom were officers in the Revolution.
    1. Colonel William Nelson, married Lucy Cheswell. Their descendants are intermarried with members of the Nelson, Page, Randolph, Wellford, Harrison, Cary, families.
    2. Major John Nelson, married —— Carter and had issue, one of whom was Major Thomas Nelson.
    3. Captain Thomas Nelson married a daughter of Colonel William Cary.
3. Mary Nelson was the wife of Colonel Edmund Berkley. Their children intermarried with members of the Randolph, Carter and Grymes families.

William Nelson, son of "Scotch Tom" and Margaret Read, was known as President Nelson, because he presided over the King's Council for many years. He was married to Elizabeth Burwell, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth

Carter Burwell. Descendants are intermarried with the Robinson, Byrd, Page, Grymes, and Randolph families. Among their children were:

1. General Thomas Nelson.
2. Colonel Hugh Nelson, of the Revolution.
3. Judge William Nelson, of the United States District Court of Virginia.

To General Thomas Nelson and his wife, Lucy Grymes, there were born eleven children:

1. William Nelson, born August 9, 1763; married Sally Burwell, eldest daughter of Gov. John Page.

2. Thomas Nelson, born December 27, 1764; married Frances Page, third daughter of Gov. John Page.

3. Philip Nelson, born March 4, 1766; married 1789 Sarah Burwell, and removed to Clark Co., Va.

4. Francis Nelson, born June 25, 1767; married Lucy, youngest daughter of Gov. John Page.

5. Hugh Nelson, born Sept. 30, 1768; married Eliza Kinloch.

6. Elizabeth Nelson, born Dec. 26, 1770; married June 5, 1788, Mann Page, eldest son of Gove. John Page.

7. Mary Nelson, born December 19, 1774; married Robert Carter.

8. Lucy Nelson, born January 2, 1777; married Major Carter Page.

9. Robert Nelson, born October 14, 1778; married April, 1803, Judith Carter Page. He was Chancellor of William and Mary College.

10. Susan Nelson, born October 3, 1780; married, 1806, Francis Page, fifth son of Gov. John Page. Thomas Nelson Page, the author, was a grandson.

11. Judith Nelson, born May 8, 1782; married, 1804, Capt. Thomas Nelson.

Chapter XII

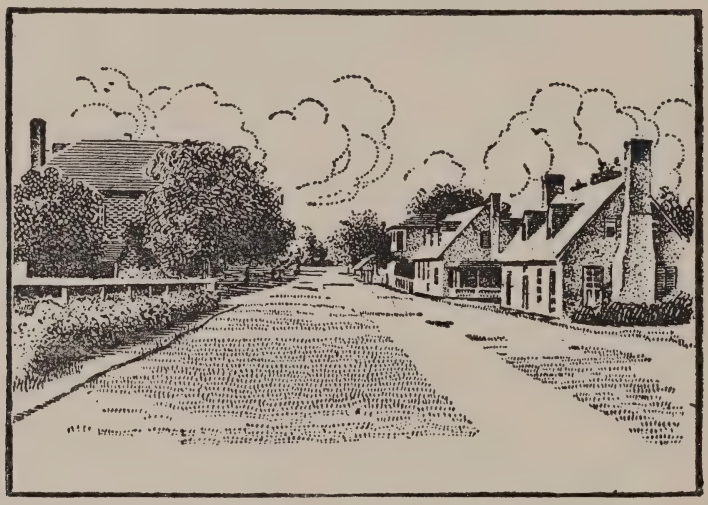
THE COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

YORKTOWN shares with Jamestown and Williamsburg the honor of being a part of the Colonial National Monument now being developed by the Federal Government. The monument was established by an Act of Congress, passed July 3, 1930; its boundaries were fixed in a proclamation issued by the President on December 30, 1930, and it was formally dedicated on the morning of October 16, 1931, the opening day of the Yorktown Sesqui-centennial Celebration. The purpose of the monument is to commemorate the formative period in the nation's development by marking historic sites and preserving building and other cultural remains of the Colonial life. At Jamestown the first permanent settlement was made; at Williamsburg, six miles distant, the first effective steps towards independence were taken, and at Yorktown independence was won. A parkway of twenty miles will link these places on the Historic Peninsula of Virginia where may be traced the thread in the development of the nation's life. With each of these places Nicolas Martiau, as well as many of his illustrious descendants, have been vitally associated.

Of the area designated in the plan for the monument more than 1700 acres have been acquired in and around Yorktown, including the old Yorktown Hotel, the Moore house, and the surrender field.

Under the direction of the National Park Service, Yorktown is gradually taking on the atmosphere of the Colonial

period. Unsightly shacks are being removed and fortifications and trench lines are being cleared of brush and paths laid out along the tops. Owners of old houses are taking a just pride in them and are repairing and restoring them to their original states. Little Yorktown's quaint Colonial houses, its pleasant streets and ways, still bearing scars of the several wars, constitute a sacred shrine in the evolution of the American people.



Main Street—Looking West, Custom House to the Left

Quite a few of the buildings which at one time resounded to the footsteps of Nelson, Washington ad Lafayette still remain. The most noted of these next to the Nelson House, or York Hall, is the old Yorktown Custom House, now the Chapter House for the Comte De Grasse Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was built in 1706 by Richard Ambler and is said to have been the first custom house in America; at least it can lay claim to being the oldest Custom House standing today. Between it and the river stands the old English Tavern, now the Yorktown Hotel, believed by some to be the oldest house in Yorktown. It was built near "the well dug for the

sailors" for the accommodation of the general public. The river is here 40 feet deep, which enabled the ships to come near to the shore "for watering." In 1699 Thomas Pate was licensed to keep a ferry. It was in this tavern that the American and French officers gave a dinner to General Cornwallis after the surrender.

The Custom House, together with its lovely garden, was restored in 1930 by Mrs. Arthur Kelly Evans, a descendant of Colonel George Read and Elizabeth Martiau. In it have been placed many mementoes of the Nelson family and of the old days of Yorktown. During the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial three tablets were placed on its walls, in honor of General Thomas Nelson, Admiral Comte De Grasse and Baron Gaspard De Gallatin. The last named, a kinsman of Albert Gallatin, was of Huguenot origin.

The inscriptions on the several tablets are:

IN HONOR OF
THOMAS NELSON, JR.
1738 — 1789
SOLDIER, PATRIOT, STATESMAN
SOLDIER—HE COMMANDED
AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN THE
VIRGINIA MILITIA CONSTITUTING
OVER ONE-THIRD OF THE AMERICAN
CONTINGENT
PATRIOT—HE DIRECTED THE FIRE
OF ARTILLERY UPON HIS OWN
RESIDENCE RATHER THAN SEE IT
HARBOR THE ENEMIES OF
HIS COUNTRY, HE SACRIFICED HIS
PRIVATE FORTUNE IN HIS
COUNTRY'S CAUSE
STATESMAN—SIGNER OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
AND GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA
1781
ERECTED BY THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
IN VIRGINIA
1931

IN HONOR OF
COMTE DE GRASSE
ADMIRAL
OF THE FRENCH FLEET
WHOSE LANDING OF TROOPS
AND BLOCKADE OF THE
CHESAPEAKE BAY
WERE DECISIVE FACTORS
LEADING TO THE SURRENDER
OF THE BRITISH FORCES AT
YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA
OCTOBER 19, 1781

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SON OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1931

JUNE 10, 1781 FOR FREEDOM OCT. 14. 1781
A SWISS NOBLEMAN
BARON GASPARD DE GALLATIN
ADE-DE-CAMP TO COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU
LED THE FRENCH GRENADIERS
IN THEIR ATTACK ON PIGEON QUARTER, OCT. 6, 1781

ERECTED BY STATE OF VIRGINIA D. A. R.
1931

GRACE CHURCH

Grace Episcopal Church, which throws its shadow on sunny days across the graves of the Nelsons, was erected prior to 1700. It was Cruciform in design, but when rebuilt in 1825, the British Navy having partly destroyed it in 1814, at the time they burnt the Capitol at Washington, only the central part was destroyed.

The Federal troops used it as a hospital, in the war between the states, and it suffered much during the period. The old Communion service is still in use. Some pieces of it are dated 1649, and inscribed: "Hampton Parrish in Yorke County in Virginia." It originally belonged to the

Meeting of the Generals of the American and French Armies after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown on land originally belonging to the French Huguenot, Nicolas Martiau, the earliest American ancestor of George Washington. The painting by Peale is owned by Lafayette's granddaughter, Madam the Baroness De Perron.

(Courtesy of D. A. R. Magazine)

The medal struck by the French Government to commemorate the Sesqui-Centennial of the Capitulation of Yorktown

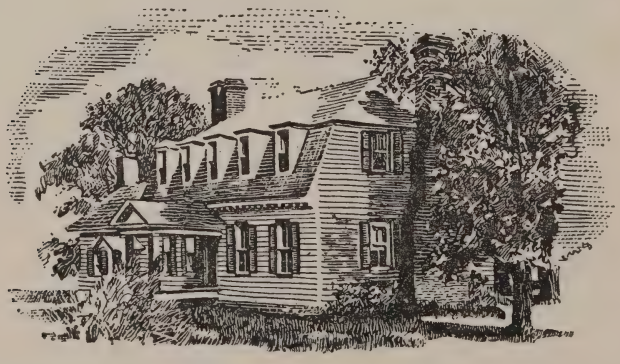
first church of the county, which was on Temple or Spottswood farm.

The bell bears the date 1725 and was presented to the church by Queen Ann. It proclaimed "Independency" for York County in July, 1776. A magazine explosion during McClellan's occupancy of Yorktown, injured the belfry to the extent that the bell fell and was cracked. The broken bell was carried away to Philadelphia, where it finally came in the hands of a smelting company. At the time of the Centennial, 1881, it was recast and presented to the church. Restorations in the church and cemetery were made in 1926.

The Yorktown Battlefield Section of the Colonial National Monument. Location of Martiau Monument, Nelson House and Centennial Monument

Surrender Field

The surrender field to which the English army marched, in 1781, passing between lines of American and French soldiers, to lay down their arms, is about a mile from the monument. It was here that the Sesqui-Centennial exercises were held. The house on the James farm in York County, in which General Washington had his headquarters, was burned some years ago; but the mulberry tree under which the General pitched his tent is still standing. It was in this tent that the Articles of Capitulation were actually signed, after they had been agreed upon and drawn up in the Moore House. The holly tree, where the cannon from which Washington fired the first shot of the attack, is still being pointed out. The Moore House, on the so called Temple farm, was the summer home of Governor Spottswood. It stands close to the site of the house of William Warren where in 1635 Nicolas Martiau raised his voice in protest against the misrule of Governor Harvey. At the cemetery, where the French soldiers who died during the Yorktown campaign lie buried, a tablet containing their names was dedicated on Anniversary Day of the celebration.



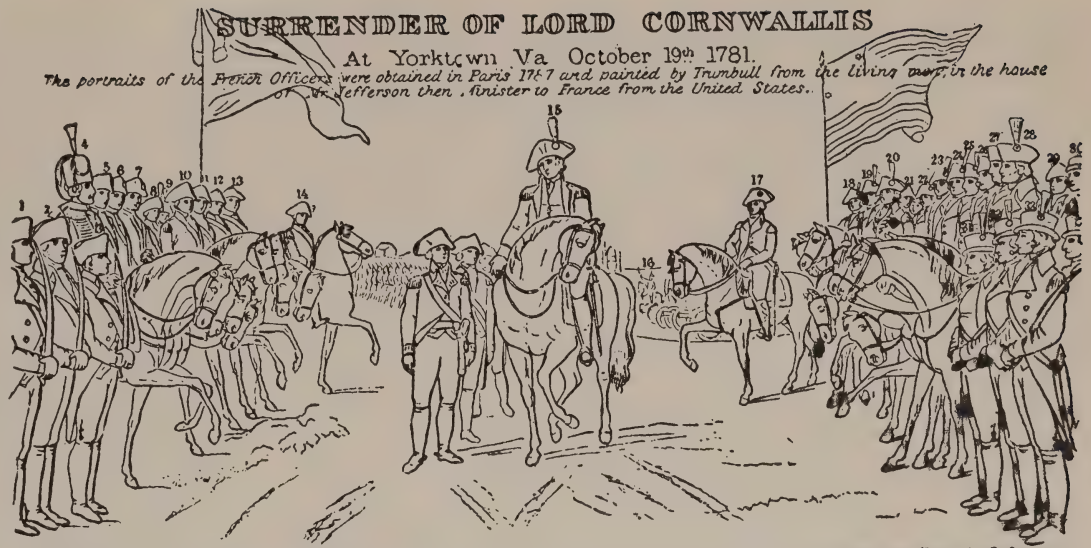
The Moore House

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis

SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS

At Yorktown Va October 19th 1781.

The portraits of the French Officers were obtained in Paris 1787 and painted by Trumbull from the living men, in the house of Mr. Jefferson then Minister to France from the United States.



1 Count DEUXPONTS *Colonel of French Infantry*. 2. Duke de LAVAL MONTMORENCY *Colonel of French Infantry*
3. Count CUSTINE *Colonel of French Infantry*. 4. Duke de LAUZUN *Colonel of French Cavalry*
5. General CHOIZY. 6. Viscount VIOMENIL 7. Marquis de St SIMON. 8. Count FERSEN *Aid de Camp of Count Rochambeau.*
9. Count CHARLES DAMAS *Aid de Camp of Count Rochambeau.* 10. Marquis CHASTELLUX. 11. Baron VIOMENIL.
12. Count de BARRAS *Admiral*. 13. Count de GRASSE *Admiral* 14. Count ROCHAMBEAU *General en Chef des Francais*.
15. General LINCOLN 16. Colonel E. STEVENS *of American Artillery*. 17. General WASHINGTON *Commander in Chief.*
18. THOM. NELSON *Gov. of Va.* 19. Marquis LA FAYETTE. 20. Baron STEUBEN. 21. Col. COBB *Aid de Camp to Gen. Washington.*
22. Colonel TRUMBULL *Secretary to Gen. Washington*. 23. Major General JAMES CLINTON N.Y. 24. General GIST Md
25. Gen. ANTHONY WAYNE Pa. 26. General HAND Pa. *Adjutant General*. 27. General PETER MUHLENBERG Pa.
28. Major Gen. HENRY KNOX *Commander of Artillery*. 29. Lieut. Col. E. HUNTINGTON *Acting Aid de Camp of Gen. Lincoln*
30. Colonel TIMOTHY PICKERING *Quartermaster General* 31. Colonel ALEX. HAMILTON *Commanding Light Infantry*
Col. JOHN LAURENS S.C. 33. Colonel WALTER STUART Phila. 34. Colonel NICHOLAS FISH N.Y.

The Centennial Monument

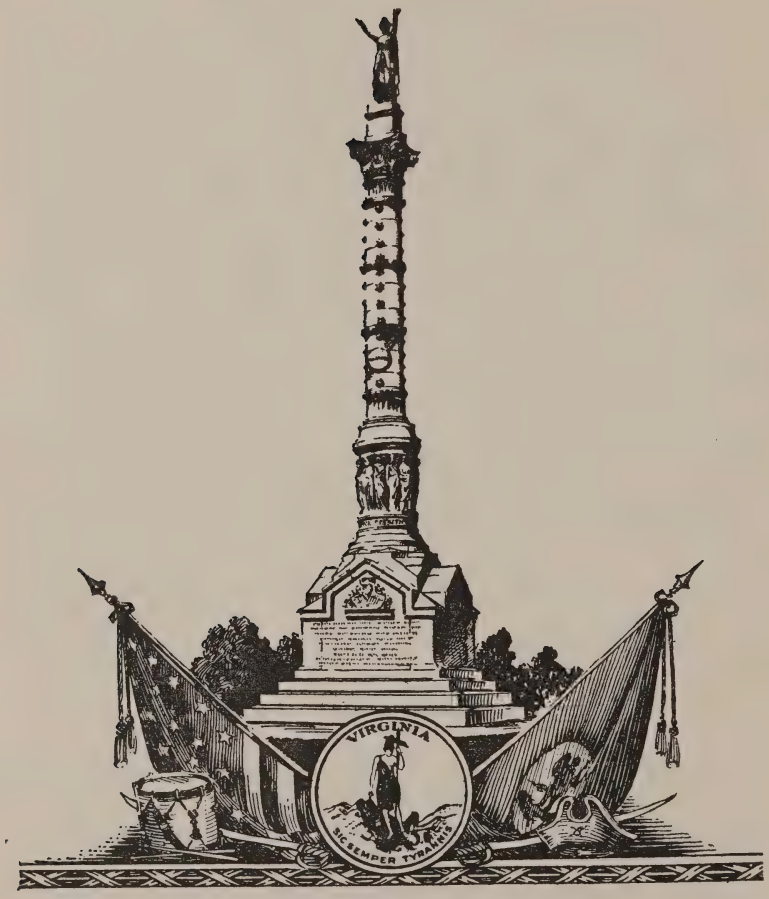
Ten days after the surrender of Cornwallis, Congress voted, October 29, 1781, the sum of $100,000.00 to erect a monument at Yorktown, Virginia. It was not until a century later that this direction of Congress was carried out. The monument, dedicated during the Centennial of 1876, is ninety-five feet six inches in height. It stands on the high bluff near the river, and can be seen from far out in the bay. It is surmounted by a star crowned figure representing the Goddess of Liberty. On the circular section above the base are thirteen female figures, representing the thirteen original States. On the belt beneath their feet are the words, "One Country, One Destiny and One Constitution." The thirty-eight stars on the column are emblematic of the then thirty-eight States of the Union. In the midst of the stars is the shield of Yorktown with the legend, "The Branch of Peace." In the pediments over the four sides of the base are carved emblems of nationality, war, alliance and peace. The inscriptions of the four sides of the base follow. The first inscription dedicates the monument as a memomial of Victory; the second, is a succinct narrative of the Siege; the third commemorates the Treaty of Alliance with the King of France, and the fourth celebrates the treaty of peace in which King George acknowledges the Independence of the United States of America.

Erected
in pursuance of
A Resolution of Congress Adopted October 29 1781
and an Act of Congress Approved June 7 1880
to Commemorate the Victory
by which
the Independence of the United States of America
Was Achieved

At York on October 19 1781 After a Siege of Nineteen Days
by 5500 American and 7000 French Troops of the Line 3500 Virginia Militia
Under Command of General Thomas Nelson and 36 French Ships of War
Earl Cornwallis Commander of the British Forces at York
and Gloucester Surrendered His Army 7251 Officers and Men
840 Seamen 244 Cannon and 24 Standards
to His Excellency George Washington
Commander in Chief of the Combined Forces of America and France
to His Excellency the Comte de Rochambeau
Commanding the Auxiliary Troops of His Most Christian Majesty in America
and to His Excellency the Comte de Grasse
Commanding in Chief the Naval Army of France in Chesapeake.

The Treaty Concluded February 6 1778
Between the United States of America and Louis XVI King of France
declares
The Essential and Direct End of the Present Defensive Alliance
Is to Maintain Effectually
The Liberty and Sovereignty and Independence
Absolute and Unlimited of the Said United States
As Well in Matters of Government as of Commerce.

The Provisional Articles of Peace Concluded November 30 1782
And the Definitive Treaty of Peace Concluded September 3, 1783
Between the United States of America
And George III King of Great Britain and Ireland
Declare
His Britannic Majesty Acknowledges the Said United States
Viz. New Hampshire Massachusetts Bay Rhode Island and
Providence Plantations Connecticut New York
New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina
South Carolina and Georgia to be Free Sovereign and Independent States.



YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL MONUMENT

The Martiau Memorial

On Saturday morning, October 17th, 1931, there was dedicated in Yorktown, Virginia, a memorial to Nicolas Martiau. This dedication was a part of the official functions for the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. It followed immediately the unveiling of the tablet to Admiral Comte de Grasse at the old Customs House. Mr. Samuel Herrick, the President General of the Federation of Huguenot Societies, presided. The Invocation was offered by the Reverend Dr. Paul deSchweinitz, of the Pennsylvania Society. The historical address was made by the Reverend Dr. John Baer Stoudt, Historian General of the Federation of Huguenot Societies. He was followed by General John J. Pershing. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, a lineal descendent of Martiau.

The marker is far less imposing than the huge Centennial Monument not far away. Its historical significance, however, has evoked the most favorable comment and earnest discussion in historical circles both at home and abroad. This monument was erected by the Martiau-Washington Memorial Association, a group of interested members from the several Huguenot Societies. It stands on the site where the Adventurous Huguenot erected his home. It commemorates not only his activities in the founding of Virginia, but also the services of two of his illustrious descendents in the making of America. It is altogether proper that the Huguenots in America should mark the home-site of this early American Huguenot, for they are common descendants of worthy lines.

It is a simple monolith. It consists of a shaft of Vermont granite eleven feet high, upon which is placed a beautiful bronze plaque. On this plaque is a significant inscription telling in outline form the many activities of the original Patentee for Yorktown. Above the inscription is the Grand Cross of the Huguenots. The simple beauty of the monument reflects the admirable artistry of its architect, Paul Cret, of Philadelphia. The inscription is:

SITE OF THE HOME OF
NICOLAS MARTIAU
THE ADVENTUROUS HUGUENOT
WHO WAS BORN IN FRANCE 1591
CAME TO VIRGINIA 1620
AND DIED AT YORKTOWN 1657.
HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN THE INDIAN UPRISING
A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES
JUSTICE OF THE COUNTY OF YORK
IN 1635 A LEADER
IN THE THRUSTING OUT OF GOVERNOR HARVEY
WHICH WAS THE FIRST OPPOSITION
TO THE BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY.
THE ORIGINAL PATENTEE FOR YORKTOWN
AND THROUGH THE MARRIAGE
OF HIS DAUGHTER ELIZABETH
TO COL. GEORGE READE HE BECAME
THE EARLIEST AMERICAN ANCESTOR OF BOTH
GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON
AND GOVERNOR THOMAS NELSON

Marked by
The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania
in Co-operation with the National Federation
of Huguenot Societies and the Yorktown
Sesqui-centennial Commission
1931

Inscription on the Monument

THE UNVEILING OF THE MARTIAU MONUMENT AT YORKTOWN—OCTOBER 17, 1931

Book Plate of Washington, Embodying the Family Coat-of-Arms

LIBRARY OF PRINCETON
FEB 28 1934
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library
1 1012 01036 3259